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SEVENTY-SIXTH YEAR, NO. 40.

Affairs of State.

By Burton E. Stevenson

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CHAPTER II.

The Role of Good Angel.

Rushford waved them good-bye from he door as they sallied forth into the ight sunlight, paused a moment to ok after them admiringly and then urned slowly back into the hotel, miling softly to himself. He sauntered through the deserted vestibule nd its emptiness struck him as it had ever done before.

"Really," he said to himself, "we eem to be the only patrons the house as got. I'll have to look over my ill."

He went on to the desk and deanded his letters of the boy in replendent uniform who presided there.

"There are none, monsieur," answered at individual, blandly.

"What!" cried Rushford, his smile anished in an instant. "Are you ure?"

The boy answered with a shrug and significant gesture toward the leter-rack on the wall. It was visibly, contestably empty.

Rushford turned away in disgust.

"Those fellows at the office are asuming altogether too much responsiility," he muttered savagely, as he andered on into the smokingroom. I told them I didn't want to be othered with little things, but I cerainly expected to hear from them nce in a while. If I don't look out, hey'll reduce me to the status of a ubber stamp! I'll have to stir them p," and he gloomily extracted from he rack the newly-arrived, two-daysld London paper, brought by thee ittle rickety train which struggled hrough at uncertain and infrequent ntervals from Zunderburg to Weetur-Mer, lighted a fresh cigar, and sat own to a perusal of the news.

He proceeded in the most leisurely anner, for he knew that he had lenty of time. Indeed, the paper nce finished, the remainder of the y would stretch before him an mpty wilderness—a waste as mootonous and bare as the beach he ad grown so weary of gazing at. o he gave careful and minute atention to every item. He was in the idst of a long and wholly uninteresting account of a charity bazaar, hich the Princess of Wales had pened, and where the Duchess of lank-Blank had made a tremendous t and much money for a worthy ause, by selling her kisses for a uinea each, when his attention was ttracted by a discreet shuffling of et on the floor beside his chair. He oked up to see standing there the ttle fat Alsatian-German-French prorietor of the hotel.

"Why, hello, Pelletan," he said. Want to speak to me?"

"Eef monsieur please," and Pelletan ubbed his chubby hands together in isible embarrassment.

"All right; sit down."

Monsieur Pelletan coughed depreatingly and deposited his plump body n the extreme edge of a chair. It was asy to see that he was much deressed—his usually rosy cheeks hung laccid, his mustachios drooped limp-y, his little black eyes were suffused nd needed frequent wiping—a service erformed by a hand that was none oo steady.

"Eet iss a matter of pusiness, monieur," he began falteringly. "You af perhaps perceive' t'at our custom ass fallen off."

Rushford glanced about the deserted moking room.

"No," he said; "I haven't seen any fall off. I've been wondering how ou managed to pay out."

"Ah, monsieur," cried Pelletan, ringing his hands, "t'at iss eet—I haf een paying out unt paying out until e las' franc iss gone. I wass at no me reech, monsieur; at t'is moment am in ruins."

And, indeed, he looked the part.

"You mean you'll have to shut up hop?" inquired Rushford.

"Eet breaks my heart to say eet, onsieur; but I fear eet will come to at unless—"

"Unless what?" asked Rushford, eing him as he hesitated.

"Unless I shall pe able to interes' onsieur—"

Rushford grunted and stared out of e window at the dunes, puffing his gar meditatively. He thought of the omfortable bed, of the admirable cuine—he would hat to give them up. t would mean going to the other hoel, and the mere idea made him hiver. Anything but that!

His host watched him in an agony f apprehension.

"What does it cost a day to run this hebang?" asked the American at last.

Monsieur Pelletan, with feverish aste, produced a paper from his ocket.

"I haf anticipate' monsieur's queson; t'is statement will show heem."

Rushford took it and glanced at the otal.

"Hmmmm. Four hundred and eighty rancs—say a hundred dollars."

"T'at, monsieur," explained Pelletan, iss based upon our present custom. s pusiness increase', so do t'e exense increase."

"Of course."

"But not in t'e same ratio as t'e eceipts. A full house win so much as ix hundret francs t'e tay."

"Yes," assented Rushford, "a full ouse is a mighty nice thing. But now ou seem to be holding only a bobail."

"A pop-tail?"

"No matter—go ahead with the tory. You say it costs you a hundred ollars a day to keep your doors open. hat's the heaviest item?"

"T'e greates' item at present iss t'e hef. He iss a fery goot one—I haf ared to let heem go."

"That was right. You'd better not t him go if you want to keep us here. ow many rooms have you?"

Pelletan produced a second slip of aper.

"For t'at, also, I wass prepared, my ar Monsieur Rushford," he said. "T'e riff of charges iss also tere."

Rushford looked it over with some care. Then he stared out across the sands again, the corners of his mouth twitching. Evidently the proposal appealed to his sense of humor.

"See here, Pelletan," he said, abruptly, turning back, "is there a hoodoo on the house, or what's the matter?"

"A—I beg monsieur's pardon," stammered Pelletan.

"How does it happen that the hotel over there is full and this one's empty?"

"Eet iss t'is way, monsieur," explained the Frenchman, eagerly. "For many year, long pefore t'is new part off t'e house wass puilt, we enjoyed t'e confidence unt patronage of Hiss Highness, t'e Prince of Zeit-Zeit, who spent at least two month of efery season here. While t'e Prince wass here, we were crowded—oh, to t'e smalles' room!—efen at ot'er times, we tid well, for he gafe t'e house a prestige. But last vinter he die, unt hiss heir, hiss son, despite t'e care of heem which we haf taken, t'e anxieties he hass cause' us, yet which we haf cheerfully porne—t'at ingrate hass de pad taste to prefer t'e ot'er house! Our ot'er customers haf followed heem—like sheep! Eet iss as t'ough we had lost our star!"

"Your star?"

"In t'e guide-book off Monsieur Karl," Pelletan explained.

"Is that such a tragedy?"

"I haf always t'ought it t'e fery worst t'at could happen," said Pelletan, "but t'is iss as pad."

It was only by a supreme effort that Rushford managed to choke back the chuckle which rose in his throat.

"Is Zeit-Zeit the little purblind, monkey-faced fellow who is wheeled around in a big red chair every day?"

"T'e fery same, monsieur—a great Highness."

Rushford made a grimace of disgust.

"What's the matter with him?" he asked. "Does he only need a bath, or is it more than skin deep?"

"Eet iss an heriditary trait, monsieur."

"Hereditary taint, you mean! You're better off without him; why, he'd infect the whole house, Pelletan."

Pelletan gazed at him aghast.

"Monsieus is choking!" he said.

"I'm in deadly earnest, but I don't expect you to understand, for you've got an hereditary taint, too, Pelletan, which shows itself principally in your spine."

Pellatin turned pale.

"I assure you, monsieur," he stammered, "I am fery——"

"No matter," broke in Rushford. "All European inn-keepers have it, and it has never been known to result fatally, so don't worry. But why did you think I'd take hold of this thing?"

"I haf heard so much," explained Pelletan, "of t'e enterprise of t'e Americans, t'at I t'ought perhaps you might——"

"Win back Zeit-Zeit? Not on your life! If he comes, I go! But I tell you what I'll do, Pelletan. I'll make you a proposition."

"Proceed, monsieur," and the other's face began to beam anticipatively.

"For one month I'll pay all the expenses of this hostelry, rent included, and allow you one hundred francs a day for your services. I take all the receipts. At the end of that time I withdraw and leave you to your device. What do you say?"

Monsieur Pelletan reflected. At least it was postponing the inevitable for a month, and in a month what may not happen? Besides, at the end of the month he would be richer by three thousand francs.

"I accept, monsieur," he said with fervor. "I'm t'ankful a t'ousand time!"

"All right; I take possession at once. We can have a notary draw up a formal agreement. Now let's run over this schedule of prices," and he turned to Pelletan's carefully prepared statement.

"Fery well, monsieur."

"I see you have two apartments de luxe at one hundred francs a day. Hereafter they will be two hundred francs."

Pelletan gasped.

"From t'at, off course, t'ere will be a tiscount?" he stammered.

"Not a cent; not the tenth of a cent. Two hundred francs net."

"But, monsieur, efen at t'e old price, we haf always gif a tiscount! It iss cnly Americans who pay t'e full price. Ot'er people expect'——"

Rushford waved his hand.

"I don't care what they expect. Besides, there's going to be one hotel in Europe where Americans get a square deal. If your compatriots don't want to patronize my house, they can go to that low-down lunatic asylum across the street. By the way, what's its name?"

"T'e Grand Hotel Splendide," answered Pelletan, glowing with delight at his companion's power of invective.

"H—m," said the latter; "the worse a hotel is, the bigger name it seems to have. But about that discount. Let me repeat for you, Pelletan, a business axiom. To give a discount is to admit that your goods are not worth the price you ask for them, and that you're willing to cheat anybody who doesn't know enough to beat you down. All the business of Europe seems to be run in just that way, but ours won't be. Our goods are worth the price!"

"But," began Pelletan, humbly, "efen at Ostend——"

"This is not Ostend. This is Weet-sur-Mer—a place more home-like, more comfortable, preferable in every way, and with greater natural advantages than Ostend ever had or ever will have. Only a fool would go to Ostend when he could come to Weet-sur-Mer and stop at the Grand Hotel Royal."

"You really t'ink so, monsieur?" he murmured.

"No matter what I think. Besides, you can go back to your old schedule, if you want to, at the end of the month. But I'm fixing this new schedule to suit myself, and I don't want to be interrupted. These ordinary apartments will be thirty to forty francs, according to size. Single rooms will be ten francs. Breakfast will be four francs, dinner ten francs—in a word, we double our income without increasing our expenses. That's the secret of all high finance, my friend."

"But, monsieur," stammered Pelletan, more and more astounded. "eef t'ere iss no one to pay, what does it matter?"

"There will be some one to pay—leave that to me. You don't understand American enterprise, Pelletan. I'm going to astonish you. Now mind one thing—if Zeit-Zeit comes over here and wants an apartment, you're to shut him out—I won't have him in the house—not at any price!"

Pelletan grew pale at the thought.

'Refuse t'e Prince of Zeit-Zeit!" he stammered.

"Yes—if you let him in, I'll kick him out. And another thing—the service has got to be first-class—the best in Europe—nothing gaudy,, you understand, but a quiet elegance that will make us talked about. Do you think you can accomplish it?"

"I will do my pest, monsieur," promised Pelletan.

"The place, of course, I'll have to take as I find it," went on Rushford, with a glance around, "though it's littered up with gewgaws and dinkey furniture which ought to be made into a bonfire. If I had a little more time, I'd re-decorate the whole house. Those imitation marble pillars over there are an insult to the intelligence."

"T'ey haf peen t'ought fery beautiful, monsieur," murmured Pelletan, humbly.

"Yes—I've noticed that Europeans have a weakness for imitations. It's a defect of character, I suppose. But there's one thing you can do—and right away. Send that boy at the desk up to his room and tell him to rip all that gold braid off his coat. To look at him, you'd think he was a major-general."

Pelletan stared at his partner to see if he was in earnest.

"Oh, I know it will be a deprivation,' said the American, a glint of humour in his eyes. "You can raise his wages a franc a day to make up for it."

"Fery well, monsieur,' and Pelletan crossed over to the desk and gave the boy his commands. The latter dragged away up the stair with a countenance in which grief and joy struggled for the mastery. "Any-t'ing else, monsieur?" asked the Frenchman, coming back.

"No, I don't think of anything just at this moment. But you do your part and I'll do mine. Now suppose you go out and get the notary, while I work my brain a bit."

Pelletan staggered rather than walked to the door, his head in his hands, fairly overwhelmed. A moment later, Rushford saw him hurrying down the street. He got out a third cigar and settled back in his chair with a chuckle of satisfaction.

Continued on Page Three.

THE BIRKENHEAD

(Written by Sir Senry Yule on the Sinking of the Birkenhead, British Battleship.)

Amid the loud ebriety of War,
With shouts of "la Republique" and "la Glorie,"
The Vengeur's crew, 'twas said, with flying flag
And broadside blazing level with the wave
Went down erect, defiant, to their grave
Beneath the sea.—'Twas but a Frenchman's brag,
Yet Europe rang with it for many a year.
Now we recount no fable; Europe, hear!
And when they tell thee "England is a fen
Corrupt, a kingdom tottering to decay,
Her nerveless burghers lying an easy prey
For the first comer," tell how the other day
A crew of half a thousand Englishmen
Went down into the deep in Simon's Bay!

Not with the cheer of battle in the throat,
Or cannon-glare and din to stir their blood,
But, roused from dreams of home to find their boat
Fast sinking, mustered on the deck they stood,
Biding God's pleasure and their chief's command.
Calm was the sea, but not less calm that band
Close ranged upon the poop, with bated breath
But flinching not though eye to eye with Death! Heroes!

Who were those Heroes? Veterans steeled
To face the King of Terrors mid the scaith
Of many an hurricane and trenched field?
Far other; weavers from the stocking-frame;
Boys from the plow; cornets with beardless chin,
But steeped in honor and in discipline!
Weep, Britain, for the Cape whose ill-starred name,
Long since divorced from Hope suggests but shame,
Disaster, and thy Captains held at bay
By naked hordes; but as thou weepest, thank
Heaven for those undegenerate sons who sank
Aboard the Birkenhead in Simon's Bay!

NEWS OF HEAVENS DURING OCTOBER

Ring Eclipse of the Sun Will Occur on October 21, but Will Not Be Visible in the Eastern States — Brook's Comet Is Plainly Seen— The October Planets.

The most attractive part of the heavens is undoubtedly that which is now seen in the east in the early evening. Here there has again appeared the beautiful and interesting group of stars known as the Bull, the first of the train of winter constellations whose coming tells us of the ending of another summer. The beautiful little Pleiades, whose appearance in the early evening was used by many nations to mark the beginning of a new year, have now risen nearly half way to the zenith, while below them the larger and brighter group of the Hyades shines out high up from the ground. The brightest star of the Hyades is the red Aldebaran, or Follower, which represents the eye of the Bull, and at the present time it happens that the even more deeply red and brighter Mars is passing above this star, so that the two reddish objects may be seen shining near one another.

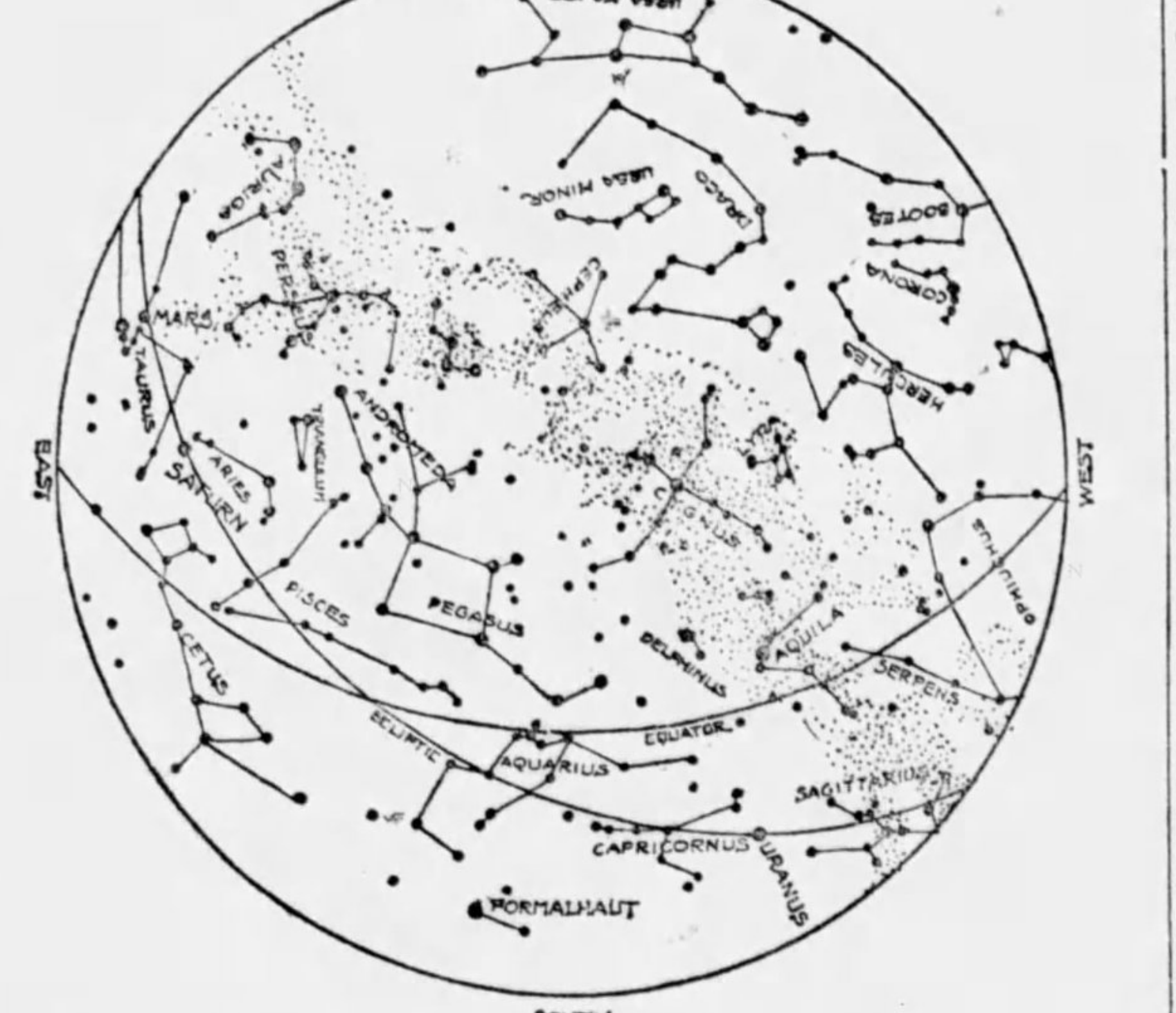

Figure 1. The Constellations at 9 p. m., October 1. (If facing south, hold the map upright. If facing east, hold "east" below; if facing west, hold "west" below; if facing north, hold the mat inverted).

Higher in the sky and somewhat farther toward the south than Mars there is the wonderful Ringed Planet, Saturn, while due south is seen the reddish Royal Star, Fomalhaut, the most southerly bright star which is visible from our northern latitudes. The Milky Way in its slow turning now stretches across the heavens from the southwest to the northwest, and is now just beginning its downward motion so that it no longer passes exactly overhead. Its wonderful summer branch will, however, remain with us throughout the month, along which, from Auriga in the north to Sagittarius in the south, there is a succession of most beautiful and interesting star groups.

The Motions of Mars and Saturn.

Those readers who watched the most interesting conjunction of Mars and Saturn on last August 16 have doubtless noticed how rapidly these two brilliant planets have been separating ever since and how far apart they are now. If they continue to watch them they will see the Red Planet turn and begin to run toward Saturn again, so that by the end of the year the two bodies will be hardly one-third so far apart as at present. Before Mars reaches the most distant planet, however, it will again turn and run eastward much more rapidly than before, and they will continue to separate so rapidly that they will soon be found in quite different regions of the sky. By next October, one year from now, they will be at almost exactly opposite points of the Celestial Sphere.

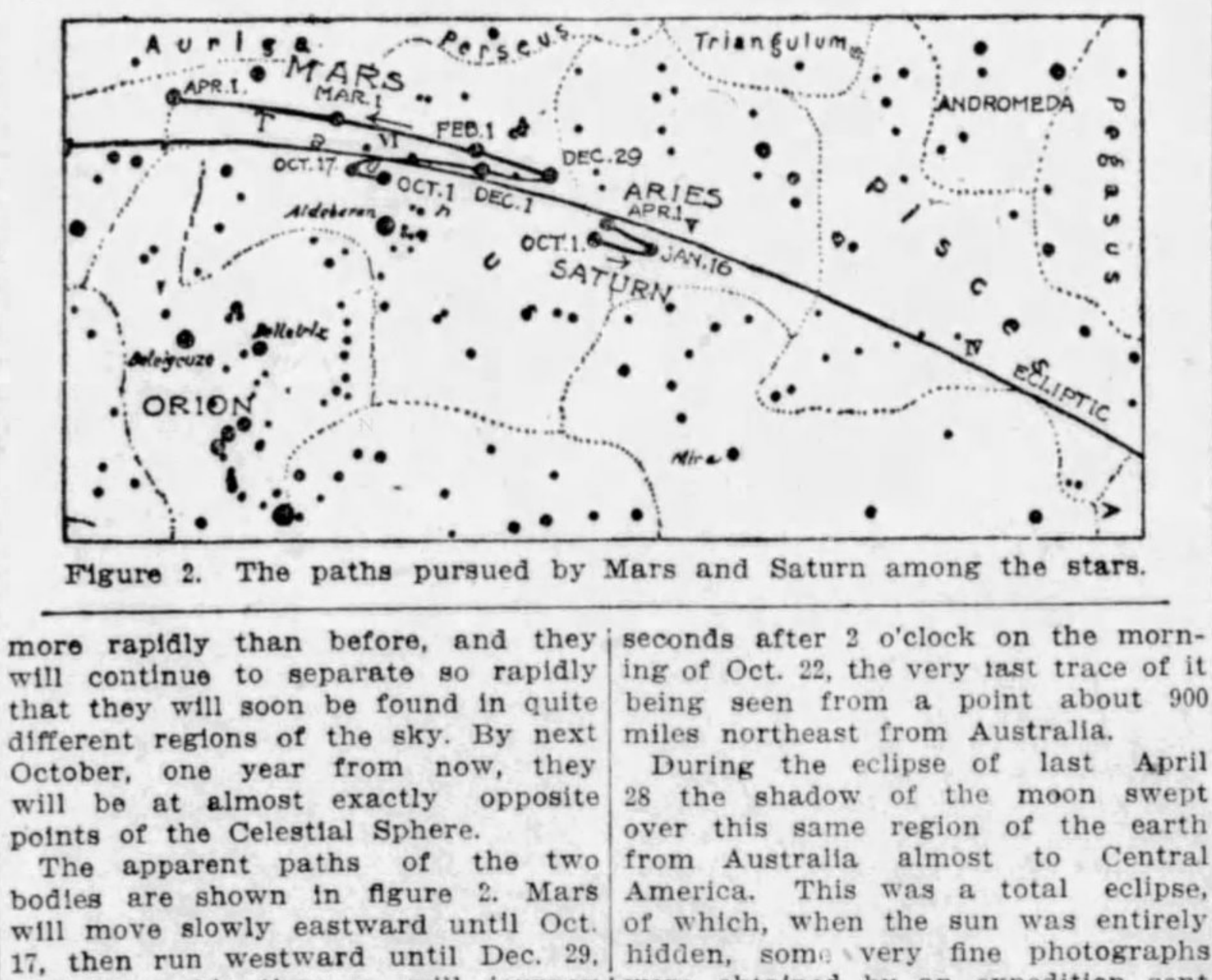

Figure 2. The paths pursued by Mars and Saturn among the stars.

The apparent paths of the two bodies are shown in figure 2. Mars will move slowly eastward until Oct. 17, then run westward until Dec. 29, and from this time on will journey eastward with great rapidity. Meanwhile, Saturn will move very slowly westward until Jan. 16, after which date it will move slowly toward the east. Not until April 13 will it reach the point in Aries which it occupies now.

The Eclipse of October 21-22.

The present year has been nearly a barren one so far as eclipses are concerned, for there occur but two, which is the least number possible in any one year, and neither of these are well visible from the United States, except in the extreme western part. Both of these are eclipses of the sun the first occurred on April 28, and the second will occur on October 21. Next year we will be more favored, for during 1912 there will be no less than four eclipses, two of the sun and two of the moon, three of which will be visible throughout a part of the United States.

The eclipse of this month is what is known as an annular or ring eclipse, because at this time the moon is so far away from the earth that its disc appears smaller to us than the disc of the sun does; therefore, although it may be seen to pass exactly between us and the sun, the latter will not be wholly hidden. Persons suitably situated on the earth will see the round, black ball of the moon move entirely onto the sun's brilliant disc, but as the circle of the moon will seem very slightly smaller than that of the sun, a very bright rim of the latter will not be covered. The sight of so wonderfully brilliant a little ring sitting out in the sky is a most striking one, but an annular eclipse does not possess nearly the scientific importance of a total eclipse, in which the light of the sun is entirely hidden.

The eastern edge of the moon will be first seen to touch the edge of the sun at 19 minutes 30 seconds after 8 o'clock in the evening of Oct. 21. At this time the sun will have long since set to observers in the eastern part of the United States, and, in fact, the eclipse will be wholly invisible to all dwellers in America. The persons on the world who will be the first to see the eclipse begin will be those living a short distance to the west of the point A, figure 3. All those within the strip AB will see the moon move entirely onto the face of the sun, while to those within the region MNRS the sun will be only partly hidden. The eclipse will end at 6 minutes 42 seconds after 2 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 22, the very last trace of it being seen from a point about 900 miles northeast from Australia.

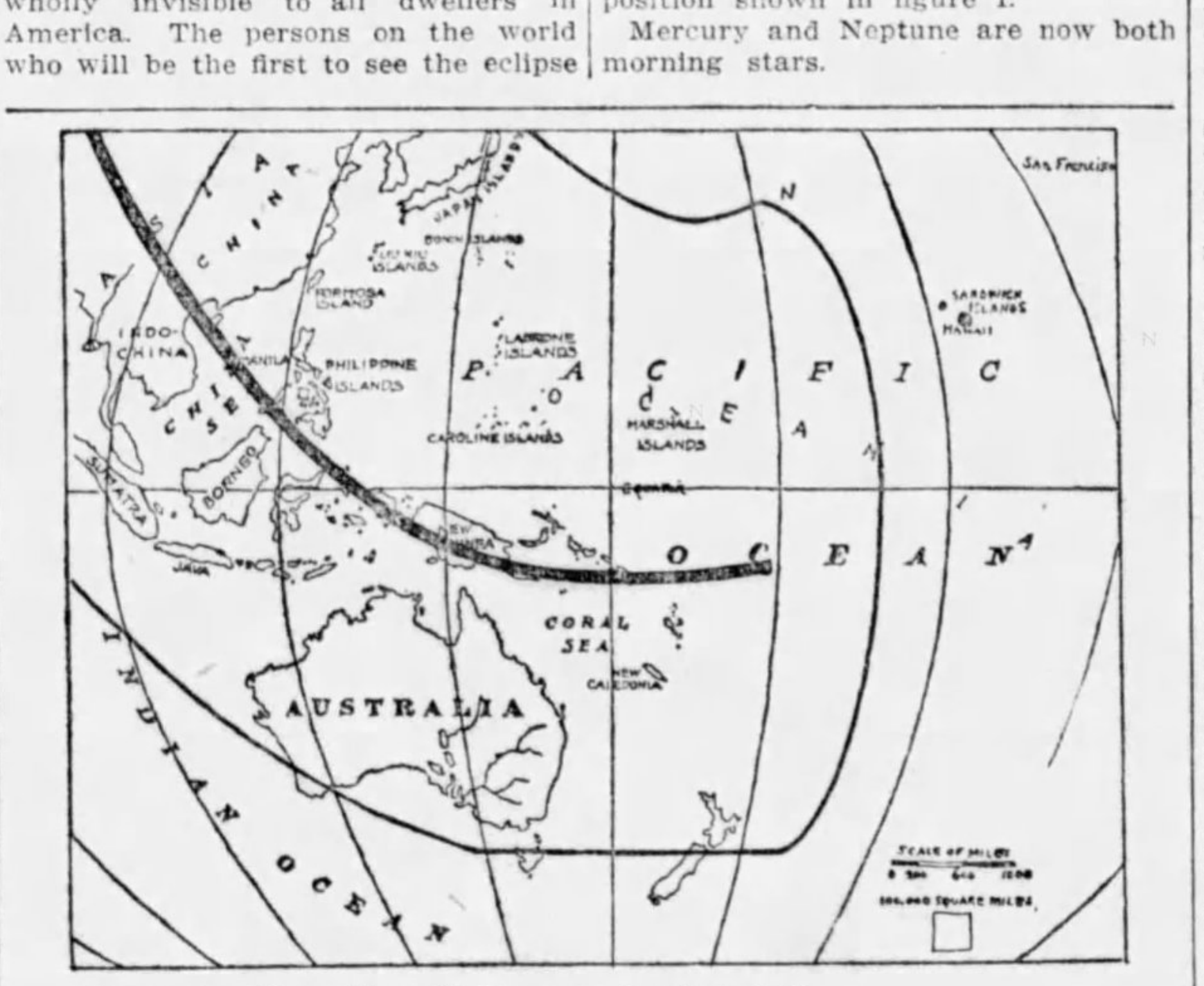

Figure 3. The eclipse if the sun, October 21-22.

During the eclipse of last April 28 the shadow of the moon swept over this same region of the earth from Australia almost to Central America. This was a total eclipse, of which, when the sun was entirely hidden, some very fine photographs were obtained by an expedition sent for that purpose to the Tonga Islands.

The Planets in October.

Venus, which shone so brilliantly in the west throughout the summer and autumn and which finally left the evening sky on September 15, is now running rapidly out from before the sun, and may be seen shining as a most brilliant star almost exactly due east for a short while before sunrise. It is by far the most conspicuous object in this part of the sky, reaching its greatest brightness on October 22. In the telescope it has the form of a very narrow crescent.

At present the most interesting question in connection with this world, set like our own, is that of the length of its day. As the planet is ever covered with a dense blanket of clouds so that no markings can be seen upon its surface, the matter must be studied with the spectroscope, an instrument with which we can measure how rapidly any point on the turning world is approaching or drawing away from us. Eleven years ago careful measures were thought to show that this turning was quite rapid, the day on our sister world being about as long as the day with us. Other measures, apparently equally good, made three years later, indicated that the planet turned very slowly—so slowly that its days was just as long as its year—so that on one-half of the planet there was perpetual day and on the other half unending night. Most recent carefully made observations just concluded, however, confirm the earlier conclusion, leading to a time of rotation only about ten hours longer than our own. The latter is of the highest interest and importance in connection with the question of the possibility of the existence of any such life as we know upon our nearest neighbor among the planets. Unfortunately, the observation is a very difficult one, and we cannot even yet regard the latest results as conclusive. At present, however, the balance of evidence seems to lie in favor of the shorter time of rotation.

Mars now shines out well up in the east in the beautiful constellation of the Bull, just at the northern limit of the group of stars known as the Hades. Each evening the planet is coming into better position for observation, its distance from the earth decreasing from 61,000,000 to 50,000,000 of miles during the month and its apparent size increasing more than one-fourth. With its definite markings and its polar caps, it is a most interesting object in a moderately large telescope.

The planet Saturn, which is now high up in the eastern heavens, is an even more interesting object for observation than Mars to one who possesses only a small telescope. Although the balls of the two planets now appear of almost exactly the same size, the rings of the former are so well widened out that they, as well as its brighter moons, can be very easily seen. During this month the earth is so far below the plane of the rings that they appear wider to us than at any other time during this year.

Jupiter may still be seen very low in the southwest for about an hour after sunset, but it is now in far too unfavorable position for satisfactory observation. It will finally leave the evening sky and become a morning star on Nov. 18.

Uranus, which is moving very slowly eastward in its 84-year journey around the sky, will be found in the Constellation Sagittarium in the position shown in figure 1.

Mercury and Neptune are now both morning stars.

Comet Brook's.

This comet, which when discovered was very faint and which it was believed would very probably never become visible to the eye, increased most remarkably and unexpectedly in brightness during the latter part of September, and is now a most conspicuous and interesting object. On Oct. 1 it may be found in the northwest in the early evening, almost exactly midway between the Northern Crown and the two east stars of the bowl of the Dipper. To the naked eye it appears as a bright, but hazy star, while in a pair of opera glasses, it is readily seen to be an immense, luminous cloud, with a short tail extending in a northeasterly direction. By photography the til can be traced to a great distance, and the comet is then seen to have almost the normal form.

This beautiful object will continue to grow brighter until Oct. 17, when it will be twice as bright as it was toward the end of September. It will then probably attract the attention of nearly everyone, and its tail will probably be easily visible to the eye. On this date it will be seen immersed in the beautiful group of faint stars known as Coma Berenices, or the Maiden's Hair, below the bright star Arcturus, and just above the ground in the northwest at 7 o'clock in the evening. Its very rapid motion carries it southward among the stars, until, on Oct. 31, it crosses the equator just above the bright star, Spica. For about ten days before this date it will have moved so nearly into the daylight sky that although it may be detected very low in the northwest just after sunset, it can only be seen with difficulty. After this month it will remain in the southern sky and so be entirely invisible to us.

The most careful computations show that this comet is merely a visitor to our system. We have never seen it before, and after it has swung around our sun and receded into the depths of space it will never be seen by us again.

ERIC DOOLITTLE.

The Strange Case of Eleanor Cuyler

BY KINGSLAND CROSBY

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X.

That Monday afternoon was an afternoon of disappointment for Barrett. Following their call at Cuyler's office, he and Winthrop had luncheon together, and then went to the office of the Seventh avenue car line to find the conductor who had taken Eleanor downtown from Fifty-fifth street a week previous.

They saw the assistant superintendent, who referred them to the starter, who in turn listened to them.

"Seems to be something funny about the case," he finally remarked. "You're the second party who's been here today looking for that conductor."

Barrett and Winthrop exchanged glances.

"What did the other party look like?" asked the painter.

"He was about medium height, and not very heavy, but had the build of a man in good condition for a fight," the starter replied. "Had a yellowish beard, too, and pink cheeks like a girl."

"Did he find the conductor we're after?" Barrett demanded impetuously.

"Yep," said the tsarter. "Had a long talk with him, and paid him money, I reckon, for the conductor went off, and come back a while later fighting drunk."

"Where's the conductor now?" Winthrop interposed.

"Dunno. I fired him an hour or so ago."

"And haven't you got his name or address?"

"No. He just toddled off somewhere or other. Haven't any idea where you'd find him."

The two visitors slowly walked away together, cudgelling their brains as to what their next move should be. At Forty-second street they stopped, and Winthrop, pulling out his watch, remarked:

"Tom, it's 4 o'clock. I'm going back to the studio to see Hambidge."

"All right, son. Go ahead, and I'll join you in time for dinner. I'm bound for a hotel now, and have some errands to do."

They parted, Winthrop boarding an uptown car, Barrett turning toward Fifth avenue, where he purchased clothing, brushes, shoes, umbrella, and a traveling bag. He had come away from Van Studdiford's place, Bleak Rock, so hurriedly, Sunday afternoon, that he had not stopped long enough to gather any such personal belongings.

Hardly 24 hours had passed since he started on the wild ride over the Maine roads, back of that blooded mare; but they had been so crowded with events that he felt as if a month had gone by.

"Now," he said to himself, as he strode into a hotel to engage quarters for an indefinite sojourn, "I'll sit down and write a note to Mildred, and another to her mother. It's only common decency . . . Besides," he reflected, "I might as well wait here for an hour before joining the other fellows. That car starter may have sent someone to follow me, and I don't want him to locate the studio. Winthrop and Hambidge will stay there until I come, anyhow."

He went up to his rooms, and sitting before a desk quickly penned two brief letters. After directing the envelopes and sealing them he sat quite still, leaning with one arm on the desk, while the picture of Miss Van Studdiford, with her nervous vivacity, dissolved from his mind, and in its place came firmly, calmly, indelibly, the girl his friend had painted.

There she was, standing out clearly, so close to him that he could almost touch her; so real, so truly alive that he listened for her to speak. He knew that her voice, Eleanor Cuyler's voice, would be gentle, restful—it would have no shrill undertones, but a dignity, a sweetness, all its its own.

He was very, very tired, and hungry; almost worn out. He would give anything to bathe, and sleep awhile. But not yet! The girl was missing, and must be found. The girl whom his friend loved; with whom, perchance, he was engaged for marriage. And Barrett had sworn to himself that he would find her. Later, perhaps, he could sleep, and sleep; but now haste must be made.

Then an idea struck him. He would telephone the others to dine with him here in the hotel; and while they were on the way he could have a delicious, refreshing plunge and shower.

Up he sprang from the desk, instantly alert, buoyant, full of energy, more than ever determined—and rang up Winthrop's studio.

Barrett had reserved a table in a secluded corner of the roof garden which surmounted the huge hotel, and there he and his friends seated themselves. All around them, at scores of other tables, were parties, mostly of business men unable to leave town this warm evening. In order to simulate a feeling of gaiety, an orchestra set the air vibrating with a succession of numbers from popular musical plays. Under these conditions Barrett and his guests were able to talk without being interrupted and with no fear of being overheard. As they discussed the experiences at the car barn, their hearts sank. The one definite source of information had escaped them.

Finally Hambidge spoke.

"If Miss Cuyler has gone away of her own volition," he declared, "she will sooner or later communicate with her family. If she has been injured, is ill, the police or some hospital will immediately notify her nearest relatives."

"Therefore——" interposed Winthrop, inquiringly.

"Therefore," the lawyer continued, "the chances all are that she is being detained against her will by some person or persons unknown, who are preventing her from communicating with her family."

"In other words," said Barrett, "in all probability Miss Cuyler has been kidnaped—abducted from a New York street car at midday—and is now kept captive?"

"Exactly," Hambidge replied, "and the first thing is to find the motive for Miss Cuyler's abduction; then the person or persons back of that motive."

"It isn't common robbery," Winthrop went on, "for when she left my studio she wore almost no jewelry excepting a watch, and two or three rings, and a locket."

"Speaking of a locket," Hambidge remarked, "I had a curious experience——"

"Oh, hang the curious experience!" Barrett broke in, "Beg your pardon, Bill—I don't mean to be impolite, but let's stick to this question of the motive. Here the whole day has gone by, and we haven't fairly got started on the search . . . As Winthrop says, the motive wasn't robbery."

"And it wouldn't be the worst motive for abduction, either," the lawyer responded, willing to pass by his friend's interruption of the story he had been about to relate. "Girls who are abducted for that are either recently arrived immigrants of the peasant class who cannot speak the language, or restless, flighty young creatures lured from the back country towns . . . No, that supposition is impossible, thank God."

"Thank God!" Winthrop murmured reverently.

Barrett said no word, but his forehead and face and muscular neck flared a blood red. The very suggestion of the worst of all fates brought murder to his eyes.

"And so," continued Hambidge, "we come down to the last remaining motive for the crime which is probably ransom in some shape or kind. That means, also, that the abductors will use every care to prevent harm coming to Miss Cuyler. Only in the last extremity would this be disregarded. It is entirely possible, however, that if they found themselves in imminent danger of being captured, they might do something desperate."

"So our vigilance must be more than doubled!" Winthrop exclaimed. "We must find her, but must not let her captors know that we are searching?"

"Exactly," the lawyer assented.

"The motive for her abduction may be ransom," Barrett remarked, "but I hardly think so, A man of Mortimer Cuyler's granite will and inexorable purpose would not compound a crime."

"Even for the sake of Eleanor?" the painter ejaculated.

"Even for her sake," the other went on. "As I said once before, if Cuyler should pay money to have his daughter released an dreturned to him—no other woman could go about the city of New York in safety."

Silence fell on the group.

A waiter drew near with coffee and a tray of cigars, then noiselessly departed.

Winthrop roused himself with an effort.

"If the motive isn't money, what can it be? What sort of ransom?"

"It is revenge!" declared Barrett.

The lawyer glanced up quickly.

"What makes you suspect that?" he asked.

"Absolutely nothing. But it stands to reason that Miss Cuyler was stolen for some purpose, and that those who carried out the crime had planned it most carefully, as well as most audaciously—always presupposing that she has been abducted. Criminals of calibre desperate enough to steal her must know as well as we do that Mr. Cuyler would never under any circumstances submit to blackmail—call it ransom, reward, or what you will."

Hambidge nodded thoughtfully and turned to the painter.

"What do you think, Sheldon?" he asked.

"I'm no lawyer; only an artist; and I do not pretend to be familiar with finance, business—with the world of action, as both of you are familiar. But I am confident that I know why Eleanor Cuyler was taken from the Seventh Avenue car or from wherever she was abducted . . . It is a case of mistaken identity.

"By George!" Barrett ejaculated, bringing his great fist down on the table with a bang. "I believe you're right, after all!"

"I believe I am," Winthrop returned. "Her abductors were honestly searching for an insane patient closely resembling Eleanor, whose family had arranged to send her to a sanatorium, and who overheard the plans, and escaped from home—or some such thing."

"How about it, Billy?"

"It could easily happen," the lawyer replied.

"But——" continued Barrett, as another perplexing doubt flashed into his mind, "in that case she would be identified sooner or later, when relatives of the girl who is really insane called at the sanatorium to see her."

"Perhaps the officials would not want relatives to see the new patient for weeks or months," Hambidge suggested.

"Then our first line of work is cut out for us," Barrett remarked with his habitual decision. "We must make inquiries of all the sanatoriums within reach of the city—say within 50 miles, at first; in New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Long Island."

"And yet," the lawyer went on, "the sanatorium to which she was being taken might be located in Illinois, or Michigan, or any other state."

"It is getting late," Winthrop interposed wearily. "I dont' believe we can do anything more tonight, excepting to think over the situation. . . . My head is in a whirl."

The others noted his pale, haggard face, and arose from the table.

"You're right," said Hambidge. "I'm going to my apartment to try and get some sleep."

"And I'll stop at the studio before turning in," the painter added. "There may be some message there."

"I'll walk along with you, as far as the studio building," Barrett concluded.

Hambidge left the others at the cor-

Newspaper Advertisement Points Way to Health

I can truthfully say that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is a very good medicine, not alone for kidney trouble, but also for weak and sore back, as well as for rheumatism.

About a year ago I became ill and unable to work, my trouble being a lame back. I read of your Swamp-Root in the newspaper and in an Almanac. Believing it would do me good, I went to my drugigst, Mr. Skinner, and purchased a bottle. Finding relief in one fifty-cent bottle, I purchased several more and in a short time was able to continue with my work and am today feeling well and strong. I always recommend Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root to my friends as I believe it is as good a medicine as can be found.

AUGUST STRONG.
3414 Washington Ave., No.,
Minneapolis, Minn.

Mr. Skinner makes affidavit that he sold the Swamp-Root to Mr. Strong.

Letter to
Dr. Kilmer & Co.,
Binghamton, N. Y.

Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You.

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Toledo Weekly Blade. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

ner, and the two strolled up the broad, quiet avenue side by side. Block after block they went, speaking scarcely a word. The painter was in truth nearly exhausted by his three days of anxiety; and Barrett saw constantly before him the picture of that tall, lithe girl in brown and white, whose frank, open eyes looked directly into his.

Before them, and behind, rose row after row of tall buildings draped in gloom; endless rows. And down the side streets stretched others in each direction. Here and there a shop window, a restaurant, a saloon, a hotel, was ablaze with light; and over all, through all, trembled and moaned the thousand sighs and stifled wails of a city that tosses restlessly throughout the night hours but never slumbers, never sleeps.

Somewhere, thought Barrett, in this vast human ant-hill, was she whom his friend loved. Somewhere—perhaps in a building around the corner; perhaps in an East Side tenement; perhaps in a dark hole at the end of a labyrinth of tortuous passages in Chinatown—she was kept captive. If she could be hidden anywhere on earth it would be in some secret chamber of this abiding place of 3,000,000 human beings; not in a small city or village where everyone knew everyone else, and where each newcomer was discussed and gossiped over. And he realized, as did Wotsirb, the utter impossibility of carrying on a regular, systematic search, as long as they were prohibited from enlisting the assistance of police or private detectives.

Yet Winthrop might be right after all—it might be a case of mistaken identity; Eleanor might be confined in an asylum for the insane, as he had suggested. Others had been so confined. In fact, he remembered reading more than one deathbed confession which proved that men unjustly accused of murder itself had been tried, convicted, even executed—innocent persons suffering the extreme penalty, while the guilty had escaped, because of mistaken identity.

"I guess your idea is worth threshing out," he said to Winthrop as they paused in front of the studio building. "We must get a list of public asylums and private sanatoriums the first thing tomorrow."

"In one way it would be a great relief to know she is in an asylum. That would be much better than if she were locked up somewhere, tied fast like a prisoner—even manacled——"

"Oh, nonsense!" Barrett broke in. "Don't get to imagining such things. In all probability Miss Cuyler is now undergoing the novel experience of living in a private suite of rooms in some expensive sanatorium up in Westchester county, or out Connecticut way—one of those places where the very rich send unbalanced members of their families. They have every comfort and luxury one can think of, too. Elegant furnishings, cheerful surroundings, beautiful private parks, the best of servants, music in the evenings—frequently concerts by noted singers—and long drives through the country. It's not a bad way to spend one's vacation, I can tell you!" he concluded with assumed cheerfulness.

"Yes—that's all right; but suppose she is in a public asylum somewhere, dressed in stripes and bars, surrounded by gibbering, vacant-eyed creatures, leering at her——"

"Don't! For God's sake, Sheldon, don't get thinking of such horrible things, such impossible things! Miss Cuyler is safe and well-cared for. In a few days the head of the private sanatorium will discover that a mistake has been made and she will be back home safe and sound. . . . Don't think I am trying to make light of it, old man. It's about as tough a situation as I ever faced. It's infinitely harder for her own family, and it must be almost unbearable for you . . . . You care a good deal for her, don't you, Winthrop?"

"Yes, more than I could care for any other woman except the one I hoped to marry."

Barrett turned away and looked down the street.

"Isn't there—isn't there some understanding—even if not a definite engagement, old fellow? Pardon me!" he added quickly, "I didn't mean to pry into your affairs—but her picture . . . . I was profoundly affected from the moment I saw it. . . ."

It was Winthrop's turn to be surprised.

"No, Tom," he said quietly, "there's nothing of that kind at all."

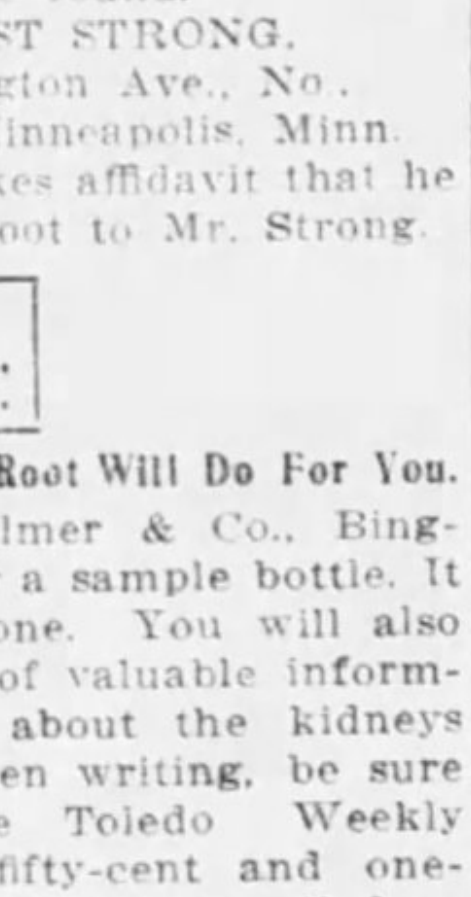
(To be Continued.)

BLADE PATTERNS---LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

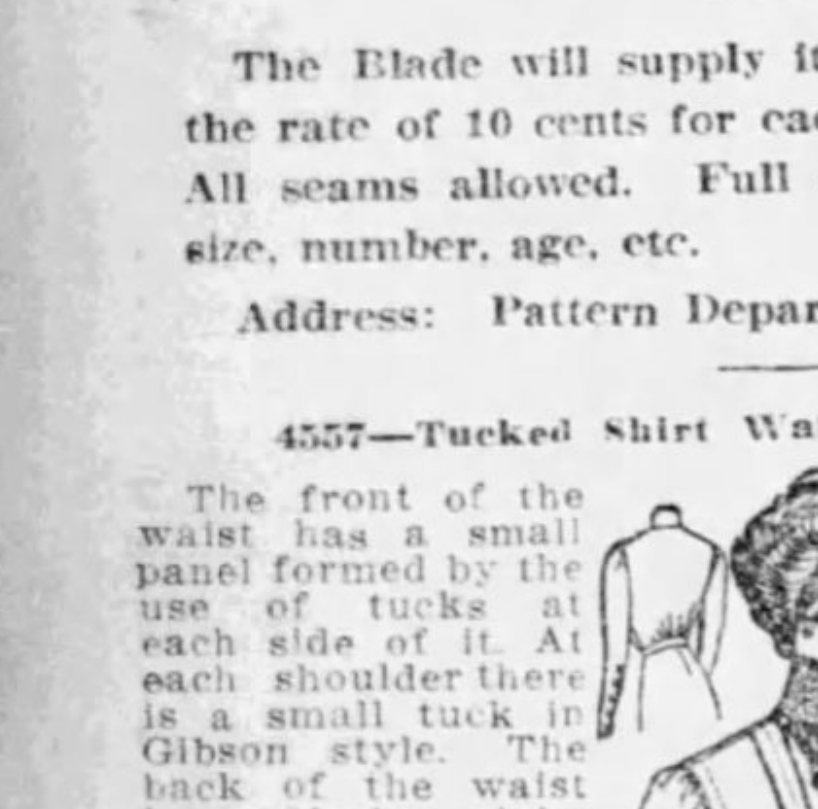
Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

4557—Tucked Shirt Waist.



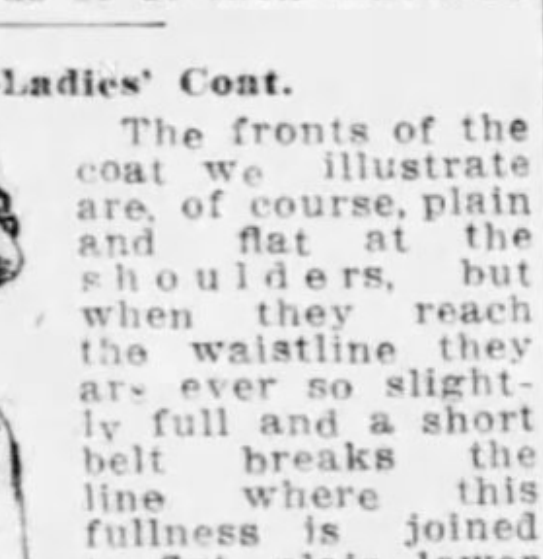
The front of the waist has a small panel formed by the use of tucks at each side of it. At each shoulder there is a small tuck in Gibson style. The back of the waist is entirely plain with just a few gathers at the belt. The neck is finished with a shaped stock collar and the closely fitted leg o' mutton sleeves are gathered at the armhole. This is a model suitable for cheviot, challis or cashmere. The pattern, 4557, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3 3-4 yards of 20-inch material.

5073—Ladies' Coat.



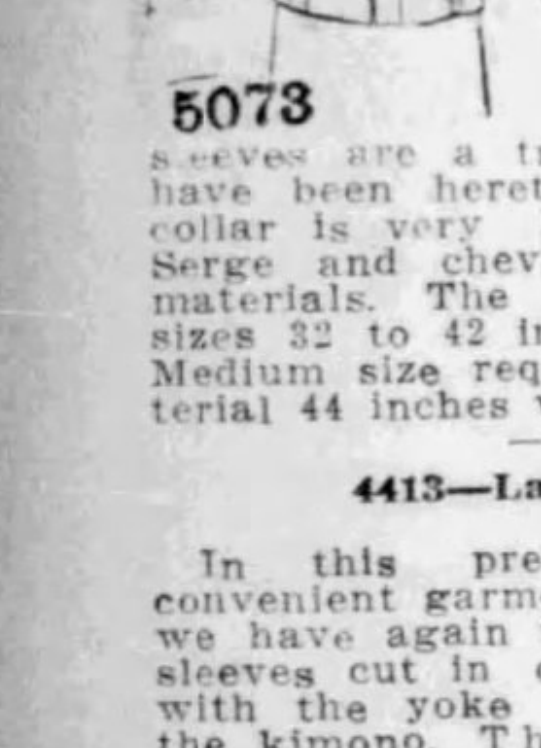
The fronts of the coat we illustrate are, of course, plain and flat at the shoulders, but when they reach the waistline they are ever so slightly full and a short belt breaks the line where this fullness is joined to flat, plain lower sections. The sides and back are cut in the usual manner, long French darts shaping both. The belt is introduced in the back of the coat merely as a strap across the central panel. The simple coat sleeves are a trifle fuller than they have been heretofore and the shawl collar is very long and unbroken. Serge and cheviot are appropriate materials. The pattern, 5073, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3 yards of material 44 inches wide.

4413—Ladies' Kimono.



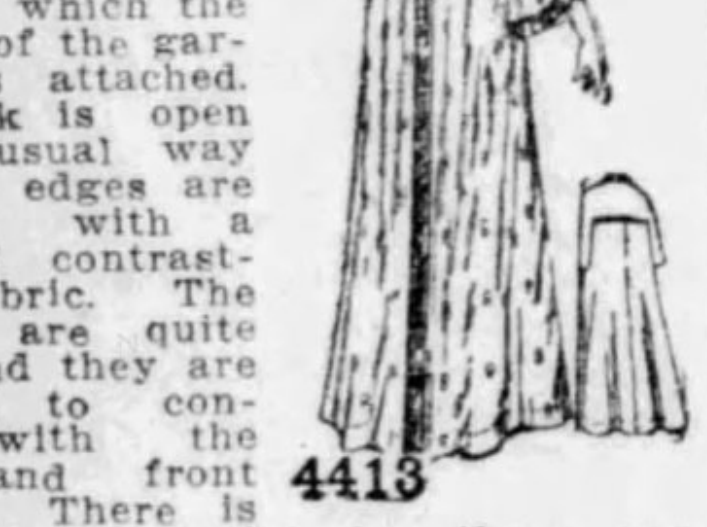
In this pretty convenient garment we have again the sleeves cut in one with the yoke of the kimono. This yoke is quite deep and in reality forms a very short waist to which the balance of the garment is attached. The neck is open in the usual way and the edges are trimmed with a band of contrasting fabric. The sleeves are quite large and they are trimmed to conform with the neck and front opening. There is no prettier material for these garments than the outing flannel. The pattern, 4413, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 6 7-8 yards of 27-inch material, with 1 7-8 yards of 16 or more inches wide contracting goods to trim.

5602—Girls' Tucked Dress.



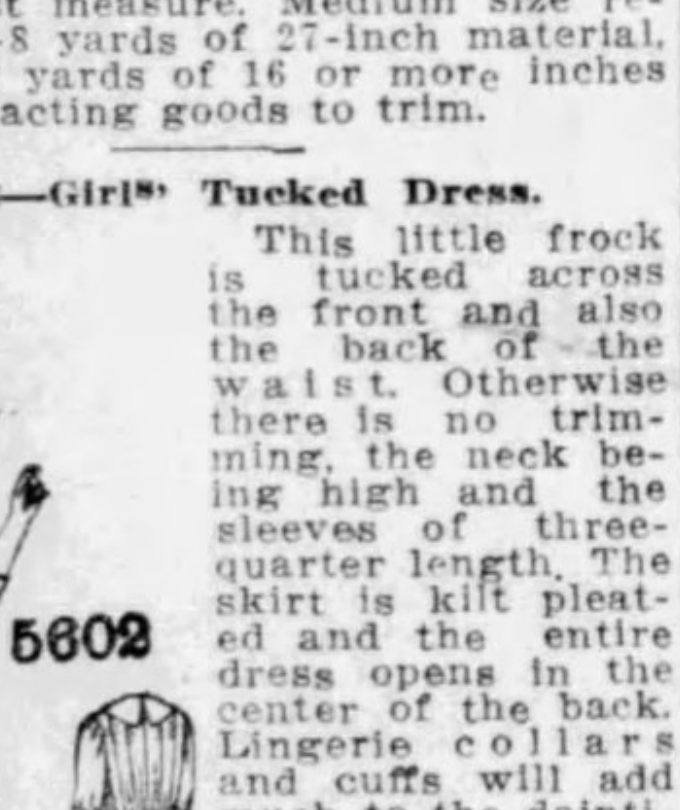
This little frock is tucked across the front and also the back of the waist. Otherwise there is no trimming, the neck being high and the sleeves of three-quarter length. The skirt is kilt pleated and the entire dress opens in the center of the back. Lingerie collars and cuffs will add much to the daintiness of the dress. These frocks are made of serge, panama, brilliantine, novel materials in plaids and stripes, etc. The pattern, 5602, is cut in sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 2 1-4 yards of 44-inch material.

4630—Ladies' Shirt Waist.



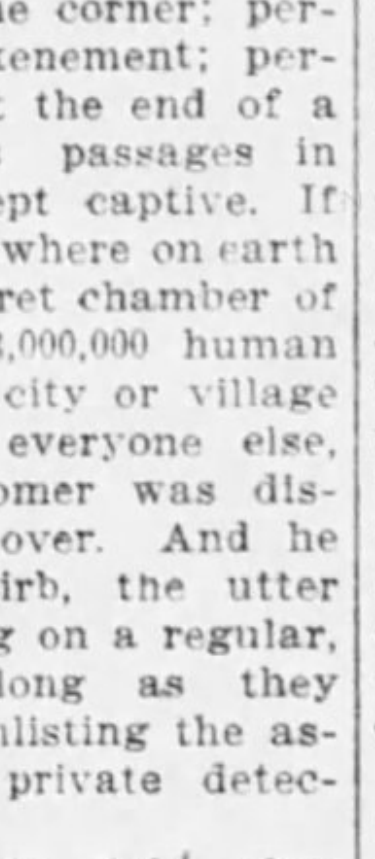
The waist we illustrate is one of the plainest made and of the nicest. It has the Gibson tucks at the shoulders in front, stitched down for a short distance only. In the back they are stitched down the entire length. The neck is finished with a pretty Claudine collar. The sleeves of this waist are of the Gibson type and are finished at the wrist with a fancy cuff. A waist like this is suitable for gingham, percale, chambray, madras, pongee and other materials. The pattern, 4630, is cut in sizes 32 to 42 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 2 5-8 yards of material 36 inches wide.

4785—Ladies' Sweater or College Waist



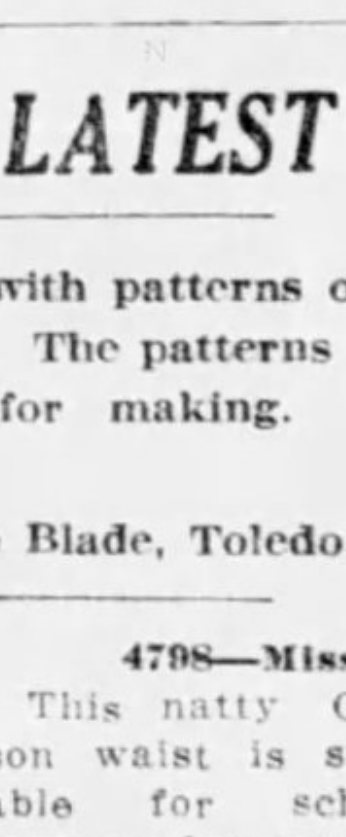
This garment is always in style. It can be made of any very soft woolen fabrics and in colors to suit the college which the wearer attends, or for other women in any soft, warm tone. The pattern, 4785, is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 3 1-4 yards of 36-inch material.

4798—Misses' Shirt Waist.



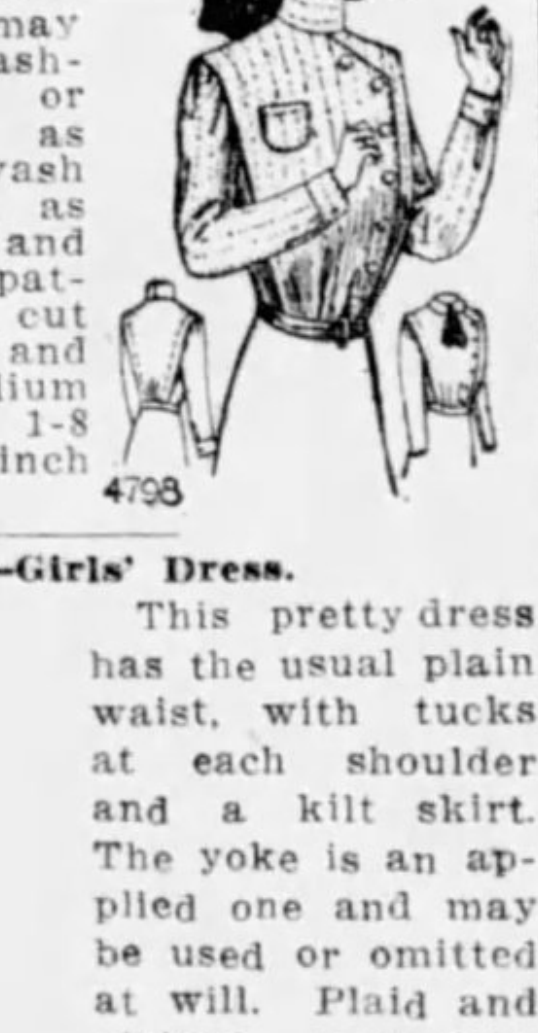
This natty Gibson waist is suitable for school wear or for general occasions. It may be made of cashmere, challis, or French flannel as well as of wash materials, such as madras, linen and the like. The pattern, 4798, is cut in sizes 14, 16 and 18 years. Medium size requires 3 1-8 yards of 27-inch material.

5234—Girls' Dress.



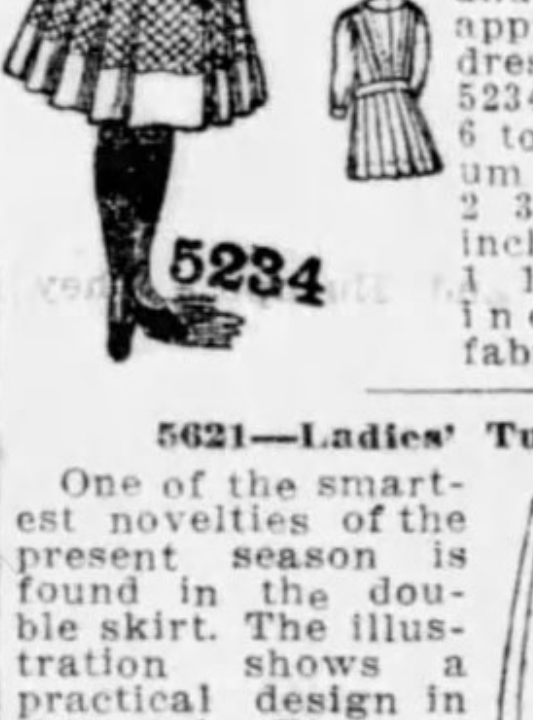
This pretty dress has the usual plain waist, with tucks at each shoulder and a kilt skirt. The yoke is an applied one and may be used or omitted at will. Plaid and striped materials, plain colors in cashmere, serge and the like are appropriate for this dress. The pattern, 5234, is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size requires 2 3-4 yards of 44-inch material, with 1-8 yard of 24-inch contrasting fabric to trim.

5621—Ladies' Tunic Skirt.



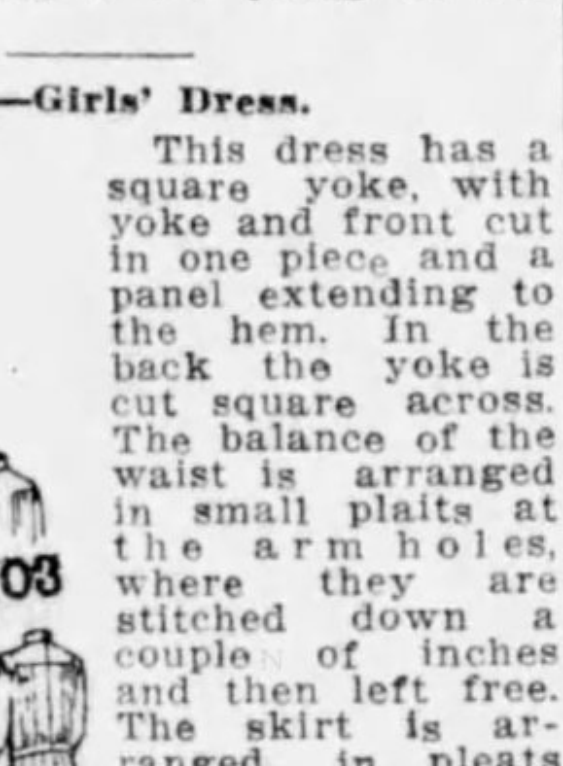
One of the smartest novelties of the present season is found in the double skirt. The illustration shows a practical design in this style. There is a five-gore foundation, which has a flounce reaching well above the knees. Over this is the tunic, which is seamed at each side and which comes nearly to the edge of the skirt. One material or two may be used in making a skirt of this character. The pattern, 5621, is cut in sizes 22 to 30 inches waist measure. Medium size requires 4 3-8 yards of 44-inch material.

5103—Girls' Dress.



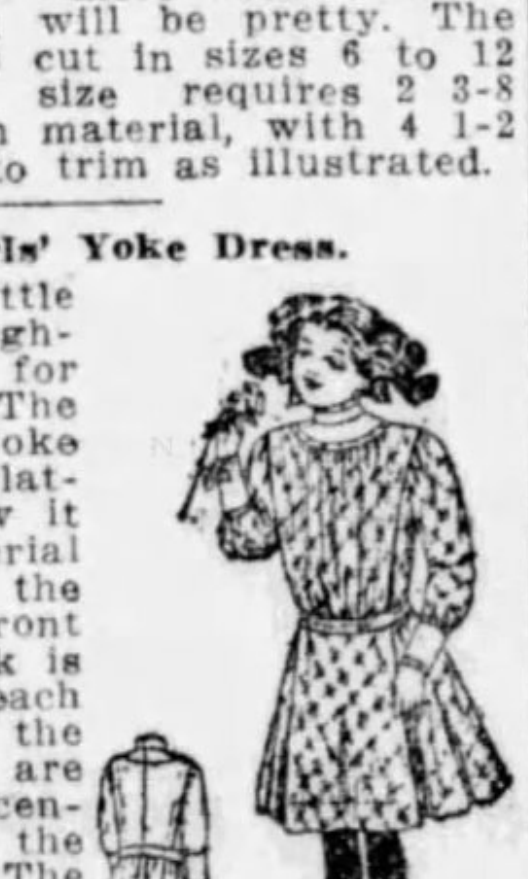
This dress has a square yoke, with yoke and front cut in one piece and a panel extending to the hem. In the back the yoke is cut square across. The balance of the waist is arranged in small plaits at the arm holes, where they are stitched down a couple of inches and then left free. The skirt is arranged in pleats turning backward from the panel front. Light cashmere with lace for yoke and panel will be pretty. The pattern, 5103, is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size requires 2 3-8 yards of 44-inch material, with 4 1-2 yards of braid to trim as illustrated.

5091—Girls' Yoke Dress.



This dainty little frock will be highly appropriate for school wear. The small round yoke is quite in the latest style. Below it the dress material is gathered at the center of the front and a deep tuck is placed at each shoulder. In the back the tucks are used, but the central portion of the waist is plain. The skirt is in three pieces, one forming a panel in the center of the skirt and the two others being gathered at the sides and back and joined at the center back seam, where the fastening is arranged. Cashmere, cheviot, plaid and check fabrics and the like are suitable for this dress. The pattern, 5091, is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size requires 2 1-2 yards of 44-inch material, with 3-8 yard of 24-inch contrasting fabric to trim as illustrated.

5175—Girls' Dress.



This design offers a charming model for a little girl's dress. At the neck there is a removable chemisette and the opening of the neck is outlined by a band of trimming. The dress has a box pleat effect infront formed by two small tucks and two other short tucks are placed at the shoulders. In the back the shoulder tucks continue to the waist and the opening is placed in the center. The sleeves have a deep puff and below this a long cuff. The skirt has a central panel in front and the balance is arranged in backward turning pleats which meet in the center of the back. Serge, cheviot, plaids and checks will make up nicely in this style. The pattern, 5175, is cut in sizes 6 to 12 years. Medium size requires 2 1-4 yards of 44-inch material, with 3-8 yards of 18-inch allover and 2 yards of braid to trim as pictured.

Fish With Pitchforks

THE man who goes fishing with a hook and line these days in the Indian river is laughed at, while a party starting out with a shotgun, a garden rake and a pitchfork is expected to bring home the fish, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. It is all right to use the hook and line if any one wants to pass the time that way, but when a man wants to bring home several hundred pounds of fish he shoulders his trusty pitchfork and, wading out in the inlet, proceeds to spear several 60-pound drumfish in a few minutes.

There are hundreds of the big fish in the sandy bottomed inlet, where the Indian river flows into the ocean, and the way to get them is with the fork.

The spearing is full of excitement, and many a man has got a wet back when a big fellow turned him over with a twist of the tail. The men line up across the inlet, ten or twelve working together, and then the water is watched for signs of a fin. Finally a fish is sighted, and the cry goes up, while every one goes rushing through the water, which is about knee deep, to the spot where the fish is darting back and forth. Drumfish can move swiftly, and it is a hard fight until someone sticks him with a fork.

The trouble is not yet over. If the fork is jammed in and the fish held down to the sandy bottom with all the force and grip the man has, well and good, but woe betide the man who gets a half hold, for the powerful fish, with one flirt of his tail, will throw him several yards if he hangs to the fork handle. The fish is held to the bottom, and then held up with a hand under the gill and then drawn into shore. In the meantime another big fellow has been sighted and the rush is on.

Most of the fish weigh 50 to 60 pounds, a few getting down as small as 25. There are hundreds of them. In a few minutes 40 or 50 will be sighted when the tide is turning to run, while as high as 50 have been caught in an hour. Very few parties leave with less than ten or twelve, and a few parties have taken as high as twenty in a half hour's work.

Where they come from and why they come in the inlet and along the coast is a mystery. Some say that the New Jersey oystermen have been using dynamite on the beds and driven the fish over, but the yarn is not substantial. The fish, however, are here. Every year a few drumfish are caught with hook and line along the shore, especially in the spring or fall, but never have they been found along the top of the water. The oldest fishermen do not remember a similar occurrence, and the presence of the fish is unexplained.

The sport is attracting hundreds, and the fine meat of the fish is being peddled from one end of Sussex county to the other at 5 cents a pound, to the delight of the farmers and to the pecuniary gain of the shore fishermen.

The Peculiar Chinee.

San Francisco Argonaut.

A sightseeing visitor recently went aboard a tramp steamer in the harbor. Noting that the deck hands were Chinese, she approached one of them and said: "You no speak English?" The Chinaman looked bored and answered nothing. The woman continued: "Me go your country soon. Me learn speak Chinese, teach little Chinese boy and girl. You savvy 'missionary'?"

The Chinaman looked at her a minute and answered: "Madam, if you are not more successful in mastering our language than you appear to have been with your own I fear that your attempt to enlighten our race will prove anything but satisfactory. Good afternoon."

The Chinaman sought the other side of the ship and the woman sought oblivion. She had been addressing a Yale graduate who was working his passage back to China.

Farmstead

SUESTIONS AND ANSWER

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answer possible:

I would like to have someone tell me how to keep my fowls free from lice during their confinement in the winter months. Would also like to have a recipe for spraying the hen house.—W., Arcade, N. Y.

Please tell me through the Farmstead how to kill the mites on my hens and how to clear the hen house of them. Do they ever get on cattle and horses?—C., Portland, Me.

I would like to receive information as to how to make an asparagus bed. When should one transplant the stalks, how deep should the ground be dug, and what should they be fertilized with?—M., Gladwin, Mich.

Can some reader of the Farmstead tell me how to rid my house of bats? The house is a large, two-story building and has become completely infested with bats. A solution of carbolic acid and water was sprayed about the house, but seemed to do no good.—O., Christine, Tex.

Will a reader of these columns tell how to get rid of wood worms? I have a fine lawn on dry and sandy ground, and at night the worms come up from the ground.—O., Meadville, Pa.

MUSHROOM CATSUP

S., Charlottesville, Va.—To make mushroom catsup use the large mushrooms, as they possess the strongest flavor. Break them into small pieces, then mix with salt and let stand for nine days. After that time is up strain and boil, adding spices before boiling if you desire them. A few drops of the catsup is enough to distinctly flavor a quart of soup. Avoid all mushrooms which show signs of putrefaction.—H., Erie, Pa.

ALFALFA FOR MARES

Alfalfa hay has a very great field of usefulness in feeding all classes of live stock under Western conditions. It cannot be safely fed to brood mares, however, in unlimited quantities.

From some sections of the irrigated belt have come reports of a large percentage of colts born dead or weak and deformed. In some cases an overused and defective stallion is undoubtedly responsible. In many cases, however, when colts are lost in the manner before mentioned, the farmers are feeding alfalfa hay, and alfalfa alone, to their mares. It should not be so fed. For best results with the brood mare some grain should be fed in addition to the hay. In case it is desired to feed a large amount of hay, as compared with the grain, the hay ration will be improved and made safer by combining wild hay, timothy or even oat or wheat straw with the alfalfa. In no event should a brood mare weighing 1,200 to 1,500 pounds be fed more than 15 or 16 pounds of alfalfa daily.

A sole ration of alfalfa hay contains a much larger proportion of nitrogen than the in-foal mare needs or can use. The surplus must be eliminated as a waste, and this condition lays an extra burden on the digestive tract and on the organs of elimnaition. Especially heavy is the labor placed on the kidneys.

There are probably many cases where large quantities of alfalfa have been fed to brood mares without apparent injurious effects. There is unquestionable danger of abortion and weak and defective colts from such practice. The farmer and horse breeder will be wise to play safe and substitute grain or other hays in place of a portion of the alfalfa.—E. J. Iddings in Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

IMPORTANCE OF SHEEP

Sheep should be kept on the average farm to aid in keeping down weed life. When weeds are young and sappy the sheep are in a sense insatiable devourers of the same. There are but few kinds of weeds that they will not trim down and consume and turn into good mutton if they have access to the same at a comparatively early stage in the growth of the weeds.

When other pasture is overabundant this cropping down of the weeds will be more complete than under other conditions. They will even keep down, at least in a considerable degree, the growth of Canada thistles when thus managed. They are equally ravenous also for the seeds of weeds.

When these have been formed and even when mature, and when weed seeds have been devoured by them, they are so finely ground that they do not grow again when dropped upon the ground.

I have watched sheep when first turned into a grain pasture to see what was their first choice. When such weeds as lambs quarter were present and quite young and succulent, they would take these first in preference to the grain.

They should be kept to consume the waste products. On every farm these abound more or less. They abound not only in the form of weeds, but in the form of grasses of various kinds. These are found numerously in the grain fields after the grain has been reaped. They are found in the highways, beside the farms, and they are found along fence borders, whatsoever may be the build of these. The sheep that are given access to these will virtually clean up everything and in good form. The food thus eaten would otherwise be wasted, at least it would in large measure.

They should be kept to supply meat for the household. The farmer is much prone to confine his meat diet to salt meat, as for instance to salt pork, and largely for the reason that in this form meat is most easily kept. Where sheep are kept upon the farm the farmer may have fresh meat and of a delicious character by killing and dressing occasionally a mutton from his flock.

With a good place to keep such meat, as an apartment in an ice house, he may enjoy such meat in warm weather. But even in the absence of such a place, he may partake of such food during much of the year—that is, during all portions of the same when the weather is cool enough to enable him to keep such meat in a good condition. In this way much of the meat may be grown to meet the needs of the farm from products that would otherwise be wasted.

Sheep ought to be kept because of the influence which they exert upon fertility. No class of animal kept upon the farm will equal them in the favorable influence thus exerted. This arises, first, from the readily available condition in which the droppings reach the soil; second, from the scattered condition in which they reach the land, and, third, from the general distribution of the droppings over all the land.

In this way sheep leave land richer in available fertility when they graze upon it than it was when the grazing began. Thus it is that the proverb has arisen that the sheep has a golden hoof.—Thomas Shaw, in Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

EVILS OF GRAZING

The same authority above mentioned says the productiveness of any pasture grass will be very much reduced by continued close grazing, for the leaves are the lungs and stomach of the plant. In the leaves carbon and water from the air and mineral plant food elements from the soil are brought together, and, in the presence of sunshine, chlorophyl and life-giving oxygen, the complex products are made which sustain the life of the plant and cause growth. The bad results of close grazing are especially noticeable in a dry season, but too close grazing at any time weakens the vitality of the plants so that they may not start quickly and vigorously in the spring. Grass should not, as a rule, be pastured the season it is sown. If the season has been very favorable, and if the grass has grown luxuriantly, it may be pastured lightly in the autumn. Close or late grazing should be carefully avoided, because the young plants need their green leaves in order to produce a vigorous root growth.

FALL LAYERS

J. M. Park says that when November comes along and eggs are high, the man who has neglected his chickens during June, July, August and September "starts feeding these neglected chickens for egg-production, and after feeding faithfully for two or three months without getting any eggs, decides that his pullets are poor laying stock, and is ready to sell just when he has brought them to the point of maturity at which they are ready to start to lay. It never occurs to the poultry man that his basket being empty of high-priced eggs is not the fault of his hens, but is due to his own neglect of them in summer and the early fall." Mr. Park goes on to say.

"When the writer was a poultryman 10 years ago, there lived nearby a neighbor woman who always was successful in having eggs to sell in the fall. She told us that the secret was in feeding the chickens well in summer and early fall. And to following this advice the writer attributes much of his success in producing fall and winter eggs, as we have usually had a fair supply of eggs for sale in the late fall, when very few of our neighbors had any to spare."

True, it is not desirable to have your pullets mature to the laying point until September 15 or October 15, else a month is liable to ensue, which, coming on in October or November, will cut out the laying for a month or six weeks in the case of large breeds, and will stop laying in small, lightly feathered breeds until February or March, unless unusually good quarters are provided. We had a flock of Leghorns start laying in August, and they laid well for a month, but in October started to moult, and we got no more eggs from that flock until in late February. At the same time we had a flock of large White Rocks, hatched about the same time as the Leghorns. These Rocks started laying in September or early October, and laid heavily for a month or six weeks, then went into a light moult, but were back again on the laying job Christmas and laying well.

The reason the large Rocks went to laying before the Leghorns is that during a moult a heavy drain is made on the fowl's vitality to supply the new feathers, and if a moult occurs during cold weather the fowl is under an additional strain to keep warm. Fowls of larger breeds have naturally much more animal heat than the small breeds, hence the cold is not so severe on them and they recover from their moult and go to laying in less time than the smaller breeds. On the other hand it is not desirable to force late hatched chicks too much, lest while you may get them matured to early fall egg production too late to moult, yet in doing so you may weaken their constitutions so that they will not be able to stand the strain of heavy laying for long and so soon break down and are poor layers thereafter and useless for breeding purposes.—Chicago Weekly Inter Ocean.

TO MULCH STRAWBERRIES

The legitimate purpose of mulching strawberries is protection against the action of frost, the result of which is the leaving out of the plants by the process of alternate freezing and thawing and the practice occupies its place in the line of actual necessity as well as the cultivation of the ground. There exists a difference of opinion among some growers as to what material serves the purpose best, which differences are largely due to a prejudice favorable to the material which may be the most easily obtained.

Any coarse material spread over the plants admitting the circulation of the air and furnishing sufficient shade to prevent the too hasty action of the warm sun serves the purpose for which mulch can be reasonably applied. The prime object, of course, being to retain the frost in the ground while the season of frost is on or at least compel in some measure moderation in the action of the elements. There is, however, a serious objection to the use of fallen leaves as they too soon enter the process of decay and in that state become too compact and smother out the plants.

From my own experience and observation in mulching strawberries, I have found there is no material that will compare with good, sound straw. But in applying straw as a mulch for strawberries it should be remembered that its purpose is not so much to protect the plants from cold as to prevent repeated thawing and the danger of smothering the plants with too much covering must be guarded against in the application of straw as well as any other material.

The time for applying and removing the mulch is better indicated by conditions than by calendar calculations. However, I usually apply the mulch to my strawberries about October 15, and remove it about the 20th of March. The first freezing of the ground is a good indication of the time to apply the mulch and it can be removed with comparative safety when oats are being sown.

Some advocate keeping the plants under cover as late in the spring as possible to avoid in some measure the disastrous effects of late spring frosts in killing the early blossoms. But if we will consider the latter end of the strawberry season—the drouthy period being due—we will find that we assume greater risk of losing berries and more of them, due to early drouth, than we lose in consequence of belated frosts. The fickleness of the elements must be endured, as their behavior is not a matter for us to attempt to regulate.—A. O. Choate, St. Louis Weekly Star-Farmer.

THE TWIG GIRDLER

The adults of this insect appear about August 1. They emerge from branches girdled the previous fall.

Within two or three weeks after the emergence the sexes pair and the females begin to girdle and deposit eggs on branches which they girdle. In selecting a branch in which to deposit eggs she traverses and examines it very carefully with her antennae. By so doing she locates a point where she desires to girdle the branch. With her body parallel with the branch and facing the basal end she proceeds by penetrating the bark with her mandibles, thus cutting into the wood.

She then makes a similar insertion about three and one-half millimeters from this place toward the basal end of the branch; then with her mandibles she clasps the bark thus cut at the end near the incision last made, then near the middle, then near the end first cut, thus partially separating the piece from its place; then she grasps the end thus severed and removes the whole from the tree by raising her head.

After rendering the piece free, she turns her head a little to one side, and with a movement she pushes the bundle from her mandibles as she opens them, thus casting it free. By moving a little to the right or the left of the incision, she repeats this process until the space girdled extends half way around the twig and about as deep to the center as the length of the front side of her head, which is about four or five millimeters. She then moves either to the left or the right of the girdle, or to its opposite side and continues the operation, only desisting at intervals of about an hour in order to remove by aid of her ovipostor small cuttings or sap which has accumulated in the girdle.

Finally she girdles entirely around the branch, or until the latter has become so weakened that it bends downward. If she completely girdles the branch and it does not bend or break off, the incision will be about the same depth all the way around, excepting a shallow place where the girdle meets. In such a case the branch will remain connected longer than when it is girdled entirely through, but not completely around.

In either instance the branches are likely to be disconnected by the wind. In rare cases, however, they remain connected, or in dropping lodge in branches that are below them. Unless some accident happens, that is, the premature dropping of the girdled twig, or a sudden bending that might close the girdle at the point where the insect is at work, thus entrapping her, the female generally after completing the girdle will begin to oviposit in that part girdled from the tree. In rare instances, however, they oviposit at intervals in the branch while the process of girdling is under way.

Experiments show that it is a difficut task to combat this pest. During the season of oviposition the insect should be captured by hand in the infested orchards. The newly girdled twigs, which are easily detected, give proof that the girdler is near-by. When she cannot be found on the last twig girdled, she is almost certain to be on the tree from which it was girdled—girdling another twig or on a near-by tree performing a similar operation. The females should be captured if the trees on which they are working are considered valuable.

Since the oviposition period begins in September and ends before the first of the year, and since the following generation does not issue from the twigs until the last of the following July, there is relatively a very long time for the gathering of the branches from and beneath the infested trees. There are both egg and larvae parasites which destroy many of their immature stages.

If the twigs are gathered and stored each year until the first of June and burned, all the twig girdlers contained in them will be destroyed, and meantime the egg parasites and some of the larvae parasites will have escaped.

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Finally, a friend told her that she could obtain wonderful benefit by a simple home treatment. She was advised to write to Dr. H. C. Bradf 11 K., Bradford Building, 20 E. St., New York City, to obtain a interesting, helpful book and a treatment, which the able phys sends completely free, postpaid to over-stout men and women who and ask him for them. The woma this hypothetical case did so and lost 89 pounds speedily and easily. walks sprightly now, feels as well lively as a young girl and enjoys moment of the day. If this reach the eyes of any person who over-stout, let him or her write to Bradford at above address and obt without cost, something which may worlds of good.

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QUESTION BUREAU

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QUEEN ELIZABETH'S RING

I have heard a story that the Earl of Essex possessed a ring presented to him by Queen Elizabeth, and that this ring was not returned to her until after his death. I would like to have you give me some details concerning this.—W. E. W., Sullivan, O.

We have read an account of how Queen Elizabeth presented the Earl of Essex a ring with the promise that should Essex be at any time in such a predicament from which the queen could save him, she would do so upon her receiving the ring from him. This was at a time when Essex was a favorite with the queen. Later he had dealings against her, was discovered and imprisoned in the Tower. Preparations were made to have him executed for treachery against Queen Elizabeth. That sovereign even signed his death warrant. As the story goes she probably thought at the time that he would send her the ring in order to obtain freedom and pardon. But the queen never got the ring until Essex had been executed. It is thought that someone connected with the government who knew of Elizabeth's promise, delayed the sending of her ring.

The above story is not vouched for as being a fact of history, while more probably it is a tale of fiction.

THE PANAMA CANAL

I would like to have the Question Bureau please give me a description of the Panama canal.—A. B. P., Trinway, O.

The work in constructing the Panama canal was started in the year 1904, the canal will probably be completed in 1915. From shore to shore the canal will be 40½ miles long, and from deep water to deep water 50 miles. Its depth will vary from 45 to 50 feet, and the width will extend from 200 to 1,000 feet.

The general type of canal proposed is to form a summit level about 85 feet above the sea, which is to be reached by a flight of locks located at Gatun, on the Atlantic side, and by one lock at Pedro Miguel, with two others at La Bosca, on the Pacific side the locks are all to be in duplicate. The summit level will be formed by the construction of a large dam at Gatun, and a small one at Pedro Miguel. A second lake, with a surface elevation of 55 feet, will be formed on the Pacific side between Pedro Miguel and Panama bay by the construction of a dam at La Boca, across the mouth of the Rio Grande, and another dam between Sosa Hill and high ground near Corozal. The Colon section is from the Caribbean sea to the mouth of the Mindi river, where a channel is to be excavated, having a bottom width of 500 feet and a depth of 42 feet below the mean tide. The Gatun locks are to be two sets of locks, side by side. The lift will be overcome by a flight of three locks of 28 1-3 feet ordinary life each, or a flight of two locks of 42½ feet lift each. Neither the details of their construction nor their exact location has yet been definitely fixed.

The area of Gatun dam will be about 110 square miles. It will have a height of about 135 feet above sea level. The width on top is to be 100 feet. Its length will be about 7,700 feet, and the width at the bottom about 2,625 feet. From the Gatun locks to San Pablo, a distance of about 15½ miles, the width of the channel will be at least 1,000 feet. The depth is to be 45 feet. Further up the lake the width of the channel will be decreased, first to 800 feet, for a distance of 3.86 miles, from near San Pablo to Juan Grande; then to 300 feet from Obispo to Las Cascades, a distance of 1.55 miles, where will begin the Culebra cut section, a distance of 4.7 miles, the width of the canal will be 200 feet. This is the heaviest portion of the work. From near Paraiso, the end of the Culebra cut, to the Pedro Miguel lock, a distance of 1.88 miles, the canal will have a width of 300 feet. The Pedro Miguel lock will have a lift of 30 feet. It will be in duplicate, and will have approach walls construction at each end. From Pedro Miguel lock the channel will have a width of 500 feet for a distance of 1.87 miles. It will then increase to 1,000 or more for a distance of 3.61 miles to near Sora Hill, on the shore of Panama bay, where the Sora locks will be located. From Sora locks to deep water in the Panama bay, a distance of about four miles, the channel is to have a depth of 50 feet below mean tide. The mean rise and fall of the tide is about 15 feet, but it may reach as much as 23 feet.

JOSEPH DAY

Please give an account of the life of the author of Ray's arithmetics.—W. H. G., Elko, Va.

Joseph Ray, the educator, was born in Virginia, November 25, 1807. He was self-educated. He began to teach school when he was 16 and studied at Washington college, Pennsylvania, and Athens college (now the Ohio university), took his degree of M. D. at the Ohio Medical college and was for a time surgeon in the Cincinnati hospital. He held the chair of mathematics in Woodward college (1834-41) and became its principal when it was converted into a high school. He was also president of the board of directors of the Cincinnati House of Refuge. He published a series of arithmetical and algebraic school books before his death in Cincinnati, April 17, 1865.

THE NORTHERN LIGHTS

I would like to have the Question Bureau publish an account of the Northern Lights.—H. E. C., Petoskey, Mich.

The origin of the Aurora Borealis, or Northern Lights, is as yet a matter of conjecture. The most common hypothesis is that it is an electrical phenomenon, and this is borne out to some extent by the great resemblance which the light attending the passage of electricity through a nearly vacuous tube bears to the luminous appearance of the aurora. If one of the vacuous tubes lately invented by Mr. Gassiot be brought into the neighborhood of a powerful electrical machine, both while the machine is in motion and for some time after, flashes of light pass from the wire at one end of the tube to that at the other extremity, which bear a striking resemblance to the auroral rays. If the conditions necessary for the production of the aurora be similar to those holding in this experiment, it must be caused by the electricity accumulated round the magnetic poles discharging itself through the rare strata of the higher atmosphere; but how such conditions, if actual, occur is a question still in need of solution.

EUGENE WOOD

Please give a short sketch of the life of Eugene Wood.—T. S. K., Mankato, Minn.

• Eugene Wood, the author, was born near Bellefontaine, Ohio, on March 11, 1860. In 1876 he entered the Ohio Wesleyan university, from which he graduated four years later with an A. B. degree. On February 13, 1890 he married Mary Gardner Wood of Coshocton, Ohio. Wood is a socialist and Episcopalian. He is the author of Back Home, and Folks Back Home. Wood has also written several propaganda pamphlets and magazine articles.

LUXEMBURG

Please tell in the columns of your paper whether Luxemburg is an independent state or under the rule of Germany.—A. W. W., Toledo, O.

Luxemburg is in the northwestern part of Europe. It is an independent state ruled over by a grand duke. In early times this province formed a part of Germany. In 1354 it was erected into a duchy by Charles IV. In 1814 it was converted into a grand duchy under the rule of the king of Holland. Though the Dutch kings governed it as grand dukes it was distinct from the regular Dutch government. When Willem III. died in 1890 the duchy passed over to Adolf, Duke of Nassau. It is now included in the German Customs Union, and was formerly a member of the German confederation.

RELIGION FORWARD MOVEMENT

Please give an account in The Blade of "Men and Religion Forward Movement."—M. M., Mt. Gilead, O.

On May 18, 1910, a small group representing various religious organizations of Christian men, met in a hotel in New York city. In August of the same year another group spent one day in a Niagara hotel. In October, 262 picked men representing 72 cities and 33 states and provinces of North America, were assembled for two days at Buffalo. A common interest brought together these men for the above-mentioned meetings. The main question considered was "How can more men be brought into the church, and how can those who are in the church be aroused to such activity that we shall have a mighty crusade that will result in making this a better world?"

"The Men and Religion Forward Movement" is an effort to so relate every man to the life of Jesus Christ that, so far as he is concerned, a better condition already exists, and so far as he touches others, he will help them in the upward trend. The movement is backed by the brotherhoods of nine denominations and three interchurch organizations, the International Sunday School association, the Gideons, and the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations. All have thrown aside church divisions and have united in a common task to accomplish their object. The responsibilities of undertaking this campaign rests on a "The Committee of Ninety-Seven," composed of representative men from all parts of the United States and Canada, and from all communions.

In order that the message of the movement might become familiar to the people about 90 cities have been chosen for one reason or another for convention cities. Teams of experts in Bible Study, Boys' Work, Evangelism, Social Service and Missions will visit these cities, remaining in each for a week or two conducting conferences on the various phases of religious work. The days will be given to conferences and the evenings to platform meetings for men, treating in this way the same subjects. Each city agrees to do for the surrounding country what the Committee of Ninety-Seven does for the continent.

OHIO COLLEGES

In The Weekly Blade of September 21, 1911, you give a list of the colleges in Ohio in which Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio, is not found. I would like to have you make the correction in your paper. I have taken The Blade for many years and mainly for the Question Bureau. It is interesting and nearly always accurate.—L. J. G., New Concord, O.

The name of Muskingum college was omitted from the list of Ohio colleges through inadvertence. This college is United Presbyterian.

HENRY W. LONGFELLOW

I would like to have you publish a biography of Henry W. Longfellow.—A. S. F., Hoytville, O.

Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was born in Portland, Me., February 27, 1807, at which time Maine was a part of Massachusetts. He was a son of Hon. Stephen Longfellow, a man of much note in the first half of last century, both in law and politics, and one who was an early member of the house of representatives. He went to Bowdoin college in 1821, at the age of 14; he graduated in 1825, when only 18 years of age. He began his poetical career in college. He abandoned his first intentions of becoming a lawyer. When 19 he was made professor of modern languages and literature in Bowdoin college. The next four years he spent in Europe. He assumed the chair to which he was appointed in 1830, and held it till 1835. He wrote many articles for papers and magazines, and found time to produce a number of poetic gems. His numerous published works are too well known to need special mention. He died March 24, 1882.

DARK DAYS

Will you please give an account of the dark days of 1780 in the columns of the Bureau?—I. D. F., Farina, Ill.

The words "dark days" apply to a number of days in which the sunlight appears to have been remarkably dim or altogether absent. In our country, however, the term is specially applied to May 19, 1780, which is also known as "Black Friday." Other notable dark days in the United States were those of October 21, 1716, and October 19, 1762.

The darkness of the "Dark days" of May 19 was principally observed in lower Canada, the New England states and the upper part of the northern states. The darkness is known to have been the result of a combination of ordinary cloudiness combined with the smoke from forest and prairie fires. On this May day in 1780 the wind was southwest with occasional light rains. The remarkable phenomenon was attributed to supurnatural causes.

On the plains of Tibet, according to Marco Polo and other travelers, dark days are sometimes caused by clouds of dust so fine and light that it is carried to a great distance by the wind. Similar days of darkness have been caused by clouds of mingled vapor, smoke and dust emanating from volcanic eruptions, although such clouds do not usually extend to the great distances reached by clouds of smoke from forest fires.

Stygian darkness often prevails during eruptions of ashes from volcanoes. Cases of such volcanic clouds occurred in connection with the eruption of Mont Pelee and La Soufriere in the West Indies in May, 1902.

In recent years the months of August and September, 1881, were remarkable in the eastern part of the United States for a long series of days in which artificial light was oftentimes necessary at midday and business was generally very much interrupted. In commenting upon this the United States Monthly Weather Review for September, 1881, says:

"The foggy or smoky condition of the atmosphere became quite general from the first to the tenth of the month. It reached an unusual culmination of density in the eastern portion of the middle Atlantic states and throughout New England. The destructive violence of prairie and forest fires throughout northern Michigan and portions of Canada has perhaps never been exceeded and the intensity of the accompanying smoke was simply dreadful."

On September 6 southwesterly winds prevailed from Tennessee northward to Lake Superior and thence eastward to the Canadian maritime provinces, and smoke was reported as far south as Knoxville, westward to Milwaukee, northward to Rockcliffe, Canada, and westward to New Brunswick. The darkness of the dark day of May, 1780, covered very much the same area, Friday being considered an unlucky day by superstitious people, naturally May 19, 1780, came to be generally known as "Black Friday."

ALIGHIERI DANTE

Please give a sketch of the life of Dante, the poet.—H. B. M., Moundsville, W. Va.

Alighieri Dante, the Italian poet, was born at Florence in May, 1265, and died September 14, 1321. In the ninth year of Dante's life he first saw Beatrice Portinari, then only eight years old. She inspired him to a romantic passion or platonic love. In 1287 Beatrice was married, but died at the age of 24. Dante expressed no disappointment at her marriage, nor did he seem to desire any intimate relation with her. About two years after her death he married Gemma Donati. Dante loved his country very much, fighting on the side of the Guelphs at the age of 24. Being entrusted with several foreign missions he became an important factor in the Florentine government. His political ideas changed gradually, and from being an ardent Guelph and Florentine he became the "first Italian," as has been said; conceived a plan of general organization for the advancement of Italy; and endeavored to reconcile the Guelphs and Ghibellines. In 1300 Dante was elected one of the priors of Florence. In the struggles and riots of the Bianchi and Neri, half of Florence was destroyed, Dante's house being pillaged while he was absent in Rome, having been sent there by orders from the Bianchi.

In 1302 the Neri temporarily banished him from the city, having established a government of their own. He succeeded in obtaining aid from various courts, especially from Della Scala, lord of Verona, his friend, who was the chief of the Ghibellines. In 1303 an unsuccessful attempt was made to take possession of Florence, and, humiliated by his exile and failures, Dante withdrew from a public career and passed the rest of his life in going from one city to another, watching, and endeavoring to guide, the course of events from various retreats. In 1320 he went to Ravenna, and on his return from a mission to Venice, fell ill, and being worn out from failure and disappointment, died at the age of 56.

MISCELLANEOUS

R. W., Greenville, Ill.—An article on Labor day was published in the Question Bureau of September 7, 1911.

C. F. B., Milton Center, O.—It has been found that the battleship Maine was blown up by an outside explosion, from the fact that the keel was blown upward and not downward.

J. F. C., Frazeyburg, O.—The West Virginia game laws were published in the Bureau of September 14.

G. M., Leesburg, Fla.—Louis Napoleon was elected president of France immediately after the downfall of Louis Phillippe.

J. L. P., Church Hill, Tenn.—We can tell you nothing of the nature of the paint used on Egyptian tombs.

The Test of a Man.

London Evening Standard.

Giving evidence at an inquest at Yarmouth, a market stall carrier declared he could take ten pints of beer before breakfast and get home alright. The coroner told him he ought to be ashamed to say so and the witness replied that a man who could not take four or five pints was no man at all.

Brief Stories of Mythology.

PERSEUS AND MEDUSA—IX.

Acrisius, the king of Argos, had a beautiful daughter named Danae, of whom he was very fond. An oracle had revealed to him that this daughter's son would be the instrument of his death. So Acrisius determined that Danae should never marry. In order to safeguard her from doing so he caused her to be imprisoned in a tower of brass. Jupiter, while looking down from Olympus, caught sight of the beautiful prisoner and fell in love with her. In order to visit her unseen by the guards he transformed himself into a shower of gold. There was a secret marriage and Perseus was born. Acrisius still feared the oracle's warning and caused the child to be shut up in a chest with its mother and set adrift on the open sea.

The chest, having floated toward Seriphus, was found by a fisherman. This man took the mother and infant to Polydectes, the king of the country. They were both treated with kindness.

Here Perseus lived throughout his boyhood. Polydectes meanwhile had fallen in love with Danae and became a suitor for her hand, which she refused him. When he persisted she appealed to her son for protection. The king thought that with Perseus out of the way for a time he would receive a more favorable answer from Danae, so he sent the young man to attempt the conquest of Medusa, a terrible monster who laid waste to the country.

Medusa was once a beautiful maiden whose hair was her chief glory, but she dared to vie in beauty with Minerva. In order to teach her a lesson the goddess deprived her of her charms and changed her wonderful hair into hissing serpents. Medusa then became a cruel monster of so frightful an aspect that no living creature could behold her without being turned to stone. She dwelt in a cavern, the walls of which were surrounded with stony figures of men and animals that had by chance caught a glimpse of her face and were thereupon petrified with the sight.

The gods being interested in the success of Perseus, Pluto lent him his helmet, by which he became invisible at will; Mercury gave him his winged shoes, and Minerva her shield.

Perseus, first rendering himself invisible by means of the helmet, visited the cavern of the Graeae. Their single eye was on its way from one sister to another. This he intercepted, and promised to return it only upon the condition that they should direct him to Medusa. Not wishing to live in perpetual darkness they consented. The youth received the information that the Gorgon and her two sisters lived in a desolate cave by the sea.

Perseus journeyed there, found the designated cave, and patiently waited until Medusa had fallen asleep. Taking great care not to look directly at her, he guided himself by her image which was reflected in Minerva's bright shield, and cut off her head, giving it to Minerva, who fixed it in the middle of her Aegis.

A legend is told that when Perseus flew over the African desert wih Medusa's head a few drops of blood fell on the sand, from which come all the poisonous reptiles which infest the country.

"But a third woman paced about the hall,
And ever turned her head from wall to wall,
And moaned aloud and shrieked in her despair,
Because the golden tresses of her hair
Were moved by writhing snakes from side to side,
That in their writhing oftentimes would glide
On to her breast or shuddering shoulders white;
Or, falling down, the hideous things would light
Upon her feet, and, crawling thence, would twine
Their slimy folds about her ankles fine."

—William Morris.

Stomach Sufferers Squander Millions

In Search of Relief.

The world is full of disordered stomachs and 90 per cent of the money spent upon physicians and drugs goes in an attempt to cure the stomach.

People are made to believe that in order to gain health they must doctor their stomachs and use cathartics. So the doctor gets his fee for the stomach treatment and the druggist for the physic, until the savings of a lifetime are exhausted and yet no cure.

Let's be reasonable.

The sick stomach is in every case the result of over-eating, hurried mastication and improper choice of foods. The mucous lining all the way down the food tract loses its sensitiveness, and when food is forced down the muscles fail to respond. They do not churn the food as they should. The glands no longer give out gastric juice to dissolve the food and render it capable of assimilation. The man has become a dyspeptic.

There is one sure way and only one to bring positive relief. Put into that stomach of yours the very elements that it lacks to get that food into liquid form. It takes pepsin, diastase, golden seal and other ferments to accomplish this. The healthy stomach contains these elements. The dyspeptic stomach lacks part or all of them. Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablet is made up of just what the dyspeptic stomach lacks—Nature's digestives.

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Affairs of State

Burton E. Stevenson

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Continued from First Page.

"Maybe I'll get some fun out of this thing, after all," he said. "It'll offer a little diversion, nyway. Now, how shall we begin to advertise?"

"M. le Proprietaire, is he here?" inquired a voice, and Rushford looked around to see a man in resplendent uniform standing at the door.

"That's me, I reckon," he said.

"This is my first day,' explained the man; "I will know monsieur hereafter. I have a telegram," and he produced it. "Monsieur will make acknowledgement here," he added, and held out a narrow white slip of paper.

Rushford signed his name mechanically, dropped a franc into the itching palm, and waited till the messenger went out. Then he looked at the address on the envelope. It was:

Proprietor Grand Hotel Royal,
Weet-sur-Mer.

"Well," he said, "it's mine—I guess there's no question of that—I'm the proprietor—pro tem," and he tore the envelope open. A low whistle escaped him as he read the message. Then he slapped his leg and laughed. "It's a freak of the market," he cried. "A freak of the market! And it's just my luck to be in on the ground floor!'

He folded the telegram and placed it carefully in his pocket. Then he fell again into a meditation punctuated by frequent chuckles. But at the end of a very few minutes, Monsieur Pelletan was back again, with a thin little notary in tow, and the necessary papers were soon drawn up.

"You have only to sign, monsieur," said the notary, after he had finished reading them aloud, and he handed his formidable pen to Rushford.

Monsieur Pelletan rubbed his hands together nervously as the American hesitated and looked at him.

"It's not too late to draw out," remarked Rushford. "If you're not satisfied—"

'I haf no tesire to traw out, monsieur," protested Pelletan, quickly. "I am entirely satisfied!"

"I have one other condition to make," added the American.

"What iss eet, monsieur?" questioned Pelletan, looking at him apprehensively.

"You understand I'm to be a silent partner in this thing."

"A——?"

"A silent partner—in other words, nobody's to know I'm backing you unless you choose to tell them—absolutely no one. Do you agree?"

"Oh, gladly, monsieur!" cried Pelletan, with a deep breath of relief. After all, is not glory the next best thing to riches?

"And your friend?"

The notary nodded a solemn promise of secrecy.

"All right," and Rushford signed. Pelletan hastily affixed his signature, and the thing was done. "Now, my friend," continued the American, "which is the swellest suite of rooms you've got in the house?"

"De luxe A," responded Pelletan. "Monsieur wishes——"

"I wish you to get it ready at once——"

"Monsieur will occupy it himself, no toubt?"

"No, I won't; I'll stay right where I am. But between 7 and 8 o'clock tomorrow morning there will arrive an English ship of war——"

"A sheep-of-t'e-war!" echoed Pelletan, growing pale.

"Certainly a ship of war, and from it there will disembark a man named Vernon and his suite of four or five people. You will give him apartment A."

Pelletain caught his breath.

"Monsieur Vernon iss, I suppose, a friend?" he stammered.

"No," said Rushford. "I've never seen him. But we'll have to treat him well. He's the head of the British foreign office, Pelletan, and one of the high nobility. Beside him Zeit-Zeit will look like thirty cents!"

(To be Continued.)

BACKWARD LANDS NOT REMOTE

The most hurried glance over the map of the world will show that some of the countries which make the least progress and are most in need of a thorough awakening are by no means remote from the great centers of modern civilization. On the other hand, there are parts of the earth which are heavily handicapped by their distance from the foremost reservoirs of human power and advancement which are nevertheless filled with the spirit of the age and are moving ahead rapidly.

Turkey, especially in Europe, is a striking example of the first class. Constantinople is only 38 hours by railroad from the beautiful and splendid capital of Hungary, but it is an amazing distance back of Budapest in everything which marks the progress of the age.

The capital of the Ottoman empire is still essentially erratic and ancient in all its ways and conditions of life. It has no telephones, no electric street cars, no apartment houses or business buildings equipped with modern comforts and conveniences. The streets are mainly too narrow, too ill paved and often too hilly for traffic of other than the most primitive kind. In this famous old city of 1,000,000 inhabitants or more there is no delivery of mail by carriers, and with no telephone system business is done largely by the use of messengers, at great loss of time and waste of effort.

In Constantinople, also, men carry on their backs loads of merchandise which seem nearly incredible to foreigners. They are trained for this pack-horse labor because of the narrow, crooked streets, and because there has been little disposition to break away from old customs and conditions.

Yet, under the same government and dominated by the same race and nationality, there are cities much farther from European centers of progress where the conditions are more nearly in accord with the advance of the age. Beirut, in Syria, is a Turkish city which has many modern improvements and is filled with modern ideas and ideals. Even ancient Damascus, back from the sea, and always fanatical and well satisfied with itself, has more evidences of progress than Constantinople.

Abyssinia is very remote from the great centers of progress, but that mountainous and comparatively isolated country comes near to leading the progress of Africa, as far as native states and native initiative in advancement go. Siam is another city far from the great centers of modern progress, but Bangkok has many improvements which are up-to-date. The Siamese are much more progressive and much more nearly in harmony with the dominant forces of the age than the Albanians, for example, though Albania is just across the Adriatic from Italy. Venice is a neighbor.

In South America the most advanced and promising countries—Argentina, Uruguay and Chile—are those which are fartherest from the great cities and seaports of the United States and Europe. They are winning their way on the quality of their population and natural resources, including climate, not on their nearness to any of the sources of civilization in older lands.

Extreme remoteness from the cities and countries which lead the onward march of the worlddoes not prevent eastern Siberia from flourishing at a great rate. The part of South Africa included in the Federation of British colonies is extremely far from countries fit to point out the road of progress and set the pace there.

These conditions point to far-reaching and vitally important changes in many of the nearer and more retarded lands. Turkey, for example, though very backward, as a nation giving evidence of a decided intellectual awakening and of eager desire for progress. Persia is in much the same state of developement.

The nearer east is in a very hopeful position for rapid and vitally important changes. Old lands close to the advanced nations of Europe are due for a great revival of past glories, notwithstanding their present backwardness.

New Wireless Station.

"The Arlington Wireless Station" is the title officially bestowed by the War Department upon the new wireless establishment being created near Fort Myer, Va., just across the Potomac river from Washington. In magnitude the station will far surpass any other on this continent, and probably will be second in power only to the magnificent French government station on the Eiffel tower, 1,000 feet above Paris. The contractors for building the three Arlington towers have almost completed the foundations for the great 600-foot structures. These foundations are to be insulated by marble slabs, chosen with special reference to their freedom from metallic veins. The steel work has been designed to be the strongest yet erected, it being deemed of the first importance to make the towers rigid enough to hold their weight firmly against all effects of winds or storms. It is expected that the plant will be completed by March and placed in communication in connection with the movements of the Atlantic fleet throughout the season following. The range of the station will be fully 3,000 miles, and by means of relays it will be constantly in communication with all parts of the Atlantic and the western coast of Europe.

Small Crews for Big Ships.

It will require fewer men to man the new battleships Florida and the Utah than many other smaller battleships in the United States navy because all the big gun vessels can get along with smaller crews. This is made evident in the Navy Department's plans to provide complements for the new battleships. The complement of each will be 824 sailors and 66 marines, exclusive of officers. The battleship Arkansas is manned by 905 bluejackets and 73 marines, and the battleship Connecticut, flagship of the Atlantic fleet, has 892 bluejackets and 67 marines. The Department foresees no difficulty in supplying crews for the Florida and the Utah. Enough recrutis already have been enlisted to give the Utah its full complement, and 500 men have been assigned to the Florida.

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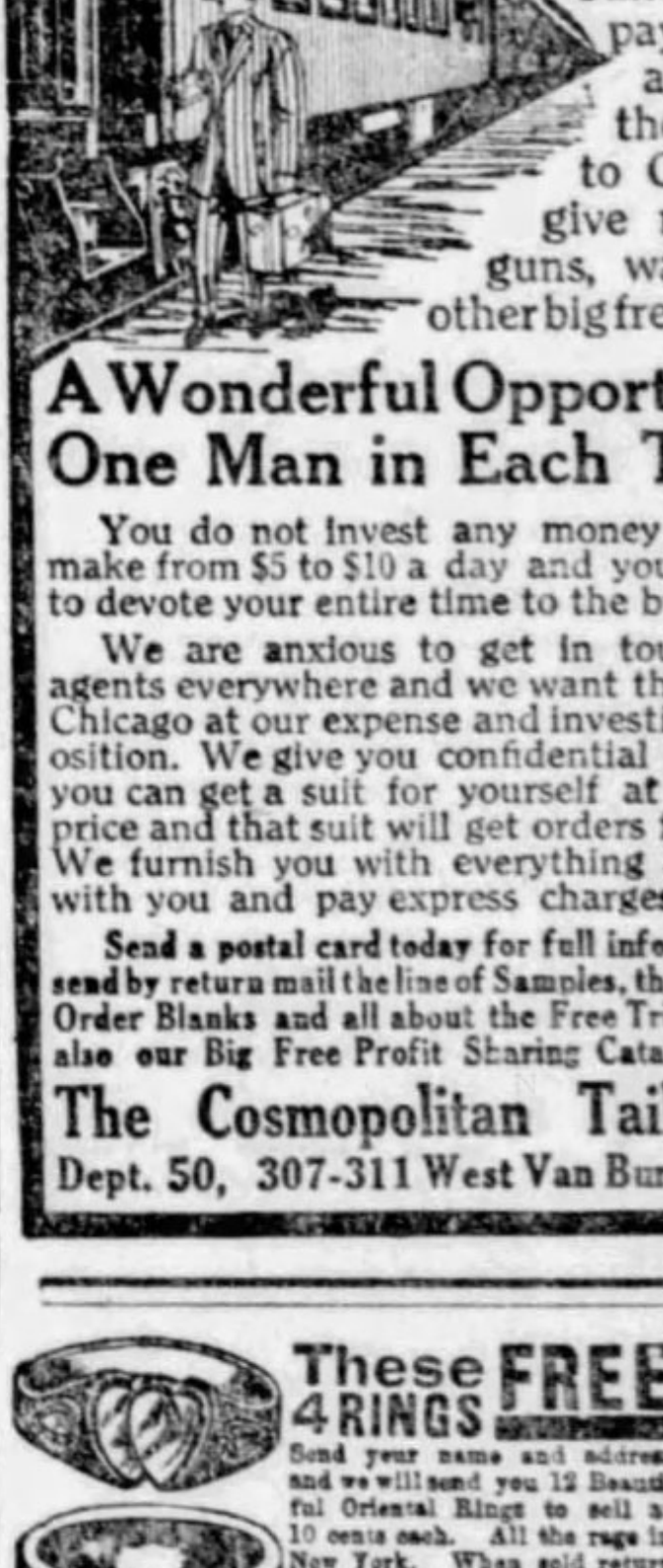

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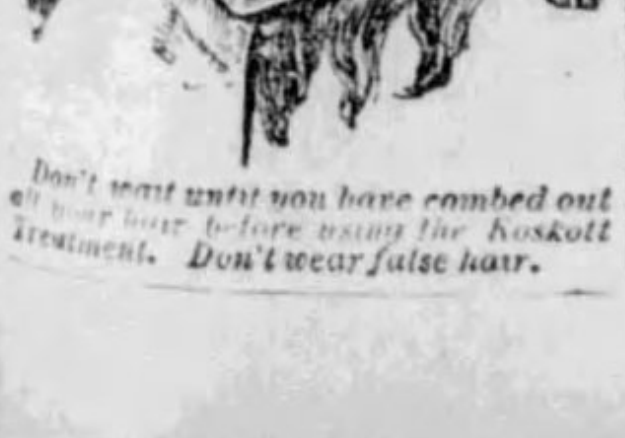
Do Not Imagine the Roots of Your Hair Dead while They are Lying Dormant in the Scalp.
Investigate Koskott Method; Let us Send You Our New Book Free, for Koskott Is Genuine.

DON'T REMAIN BALD



Don't wait until you have combed out all your hair before using the Koskott Treatment. Don't wear false hair.

READ every word of this if your hair is thinning, falling out, if turning gray, if you have dandruff, or are becoming bald. Probably you have tried various tonics, lotions, shampoos, outfits, treatments, etc., with out success. Why! Because they are wrong in principle; some of them actually promote baldness. If you tried, you know. Modern scientists have absolutely proved the existence of one of the smallest parasites known to science, dermodex folliculorum. It gets on the scalp from combs, brushes, etc., that have been used by other people. They gather around hair follicles, exist upon the hair and its natural oil. The hair becomes weak and falls out, leaving the roots, which are soon stifled in morbid matter and covered by seborrhea. The dermodex folliculorum, like all microbes or infinitesimally small parasites, multiplies rapidly. This causes the falling of hair and baldness. By ridding the scalp of these minute "germs," and promoting the natural feeding of the hair roots by pure blood and natural oils, the roots which have been dormant in the follicles, or under shell-like cover of morbid matter, are able to again send forth long, vigorous, healthy hairs. Imagine, please, a bulb or root of a plant corked tightly in a bottle; it will remain so for years until the bottle is uncorked and elements provided to permit growth. So it is with hair. Nothing can cause hair to grow from a root that is dead, BUT DON'T BE TOO SURE IT IS DEAD, even if you have been bald for years. Many proven cases show that hair is grown after a person has been bald for many years—the true reason being that the dormant "corked-in" roots were finally given a chance to perform their natural functions again. Koskott Treatment often succeeds where all others fail; most wonderful hair-growing Method.

THIS KILLS YOUR HAIR

Dermodex Folliculorum, Greatly Magnified.

Koskott Treatment contains specially selected and scientifically compounded ingredients, the purpose of which is to quickly and gently clear the scalp and follicle apertures of the dermodex folliculorum and seborrhea and to cause the dormant roots to be properly nourished through the blood and glands, just as nature intends. A light, downy growth is often discerned within a few days, this develops rapidly into beautiful, SOFT, HEALTHY HAIR of natural color. Prove it yourself. NO MORE DANDRUFF. NO FALSE HAIR. NO BALDNESS.

We want to send the book that tells about our Koskott Treatment; we ask you to write for it at once. It will be sent in plain wrapper, absolutely FREE, postpaid. You will say it is the best book on hair you ever read. We know you will be astonished & delighted. Do not waste time; act now. Save your hair. Every day counts. Address

FREE

Perfect Hair
KOSKOTT LABORATORY NEW YORK

KOSKOTT LABORATORY, 1269 Broadway, 490 C, New York, N. Y.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1911.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.......Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE..............Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the home of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Two Good Eyes

Argus had a hundred eyes, but he went to sleep and lost his life. That story is a myth, of course, but you are not. You have only two eyes, but they will serve you better than a hundred that would go to sleep at the wrong time. Keep your two goods eyes awake to the advertisements that appear in the Blade.

Like beauty, crowsfeet are only skin deep.

Some mistakes can be corrected, but eating toadstools is not one of them.

War is expensive, but it is a great incentive to the study of geography.

This is a beautiful world to live in, when one's liver is working all right.

More evidence that the world is growing better. Beulah Binford is forgotten.

A doctor says that large hats are injurious. So are big heads, for that matter.

Our idea of a versatile man is a poet who can eat a second plate of boiled cabbage.

One aviator landed on a barb wire fence, but he didn't do it as gracefully as a bird.

Fall is a beautiful season. Chief among its charms are the nice long mornings.

President Taft could not have looked any better in Kansas had he worn long whiskers.

How easy it is to exaggerate. You often hear people say that they were "tickled to death."

One way for a young woman to get her picture in the newspapers is to marry Nat Goodwin.

So far as known none of Col. Ned Green's seven thousand marriage proposals came from Canada.

If Canada is anything like the old mother country it will be a long time before she changes her mind.

To many of the Republicans out west Mr. Taft's special train is beginning to look like a bandwagon.

Flying from New York to San Francisco is just as dangerous as flying from San Francisco to New York.

Sixty-three aviators have been killed this year, and there are still a few weeks of good flying weather left.

A Philadelphia doctor says children should be spanked on the back. Never. Precedent and tradition are against it.

Our idea of an available Democratic candidate for the Presidency is one who can accept defeat gracefully.

Mr. Morgan is going to fight the dissolution of steel. Incidentally he would like to know who owns this country.

King Alfonso ought to be able to handle any ordinary crisis. Although quite young he has had a lot of experience.

"The Maine was blown up from the outside." Inasmuch as it was blown up, aren't you glad that it happened that way?

When Mr. La Follette sees what Mt. Etna is doing he can fall back on the comforting thought that imitation is the sincerest flattery.

When thought photography is perfected it may be possible to discover what a politician thinks. All we know now is what he says.

When we stop to consider the number of isms that exist the great wonder is that more people do not get into the violent wards.

A Chicago girl inherited $20,000 because her name is Jane. She'll have to give her parents credit for possessing considerable foresight.

We used to think that Obadiah was the funniest name we ever heard. And now a man by that name has been sent to the United States senate.

When the North Pole was discovered, or alleged to have been discovered, Canada declared that it belonged to her. What is she doing with it?

The man who killed Premier Stolypin has been hanged. The Russians are an ignorant people—they don't know what a technicality looks like.

Mr Bryan was in Canada during the last ten days of the reciprocity campaign, but it isn't fair to blame him for the result. He didn't make any speeches.

Newly manufactured lumber is said to be made of fifty-seven per cent waste paper. Who can tell? Some day your old love letters may appear as a board fence.

1800-1911.

There are bureaus of the government wherein statistics are as the breath of life. They reek of figures. They are steeped in miscellaneous facts. The raw material is information gathered from mountain and plain, farm and schoolroom and factory and church and playground. The products are tables, comparisons, conclusions which, like the chance picked verses of Scripture, may be used to support any argument or disprove any statement.

We have been glancing through the "Statistical Record of the progress of the United States, 1800-1911," issued by the department of commerce and labor. It is a great compilation; in its way as interesting as an architectural blueprint and as romantic as the dictionary. We learn for example, how the country has spread its area, how its people have increased from a population about that of the city of New York to fourth place among the nations, how on one hand the per capita wealth has grown and, on the other, how much deeper we are in debt. So the subjects run from one to another, entertaining if your taste lies that way, or heavy and dull if you lack the imagination of numbers.

One hundred and eleven years have been a long time for Americans. It covers just about all history, includes just about all events in the mind of the average man and woman. We lack contrast. There is no background to amount to anything. One can grasp these growths, these multiplications, better by remembering that while they were in progress of making, some parts of Europe and still more in Asia have undergone no change, are today no larger, no better, and have no more hope of being better, than one hundred and eleven years ago.

THE BATTLESHIP A VOLCANO.

The better diciplined navies, those which have escaped accident, will have no difficulty in explaining, to the most minute detail, just what brought about the disaster at Toulon. But, like most other explanations, the obvious charge that the French navy lacked discipline is open to qualification. It must ignore the circumstances of the hundred men who leaped to their stations in flame and smoke and died though they had escaped with their lives had they leaped overside.

It is probably nearer the truth to say of the batleship, in any waters and in whatever navy, that it is a man-made volcano. It is builded for terrible destruction. Within its armor are the elements of destruction for builders and navigators. It is constructed for war, and but for unwavering watchfulness it may rend and tear its own warriors. As the battleship has progressed from the frigate to the dreadnaught, it has provided a thousand complexities and problems, a thousand new dangers and uncertainties, for those who sail the ships. As it grew more threatening to the enemy, the ironclad also became more perilous to officers and crew. Discipline is a protection, but not an absolute protection.

TIME'S CHANGES.

Several months ago an Englishman visited the United States. Upon his return he did the usual English thing—he wrote his impressions. Among these were some sentences showing that, because a man is a Briton and a traveler, it does not necessarily follow he has no sense of observation. Let us quote him:

> They (the Americans) are in full revolt against the domination of capital. Far from acquiescing in political corruption they have become more acutely sensitive to it than we are. They scent it everywhere, they cry out at every suspicion of a fresh case, and they will not, as we do, acquiesce in any hushing up. The men of intellect and education have entirely thrown off their indifference to public affairs. Politics form the constant theme of eager discussion and if many good men still hesitate to enter the political field themselves, it is not from indifference, but because they have not yet gathered sufficient strength to cope with the tyranny of the machine. Educated men no longer believe individualism to be the last word of political philosophy, or the Constitution of the United States the supreme wisdom of statesmanship. On the contrary, almost every thoughtful American that I met is chafing at the barriers which the Constitution opposes to social progress and reasonable industrial legislation.

This was all true at the time. It is not so true now. Many who chafed "at the barriers which the Constitution opposed to social progress," are very strong for the Constitution today because they have learned, through court decisions, that it bolsters up their self-interest. Others who felt quite the other way about the matter, now shout for the revision of the Constitution. All of which, we suppose, proves nothing in particular except the fact that there's nothing like time to alter a set of firm convictions.

BETRAYING A DOCTRINE.

The citizens of the town of Elktawa, in "Bloody Breathitt," have held a meeting and decided that the lawlessness, which has made their county notorious, must cease. They purpose banishing the institution of the feud and doing whatever they can to substitute a new sport for the time-honored pastime of doing murder.

The people of the community can surely have no realization of what they are doing. They cannot be aware that they are shattering the firmest, the most sacred ideal of the Democratic party. Their county has been conducted as a test example of the doctrine of individualism—the doctrine which forms the deepest foundation of party Democracy. They have argued, not by word of mouth, but with the squirrel rifle and the butcher knife, that government has no right to interfere with the actions and the aspirations of the individual. If neighbors fall out and resort to the vendetta, potting the wife at the well and picking off the child playing with her doll in the doorway, whose business is it except the principals concerned? If Bill Hunkins starves to death upon the hillside because Andy Smith has broken his leg with a well thrown "nigger head," what is it to anyone save Smith and the avenging family of Hunkins?

The folk of Elktawa, County Breathitt, are going to make it other people's business. Lord and the Democratic party forgive them. They know not what they do.

IN THE DENTIST'S CHAIR.

We gather that the dental profession is a new one. The dentist admits it himself. There is a history that goes back into the dim reaches of time, but the modern practitioner holds it in contempt, whether because of its appalling simplicity or because it failed to sound the more exquisite depths of agony, he does not say. His mind is wrapped in admiration of the present and takes its recreation in dreams of what the future will unfold for his science.

Yet when the victim is gripping the chair, when he is trying to subdue his shameful moans with remembrance that women outdo him in the endurance of pain, he is inclined to wonder if the golden age of dental surgery wasn't in the despised past. What, he asks himself, does a tooth amount to in the general fitness of things? Why not have it out, with all its veins, tips, spurs, outcrops and variations instead of holding to a more or less forlorn claim by means of spikes, sledge hammers, drills, thumb-screws, explosions and steam packings. It argues after all, a sort of cowardice not to surrender a possession that nature indicates an inclination to take away. It puts a high price on personal property, furthers the spread of conventionality, closes the door on initiative in the arrangement of the set of features providence has blessed us with. All this is what a person thinks while under manipulation. Afterwards, of course, he may feel differently in the matter.

THE LAST OF RECIPROCITY

The conservative victory in Canada comes, of course, as joyful news to the American opponents of reciprocity. But, oddly enough, they cannot logically feel in the least justified. The more overwhelming the defeat of Laurier the more absurd appear the arguments of those Americans who talked of swamped markets and swindled agriculturists.

For what struck the Canadian voters as a bad bargain must have been a good bargain for the United States. If the Dominion was to lose under the reciprocity treaty then the Americans were to gain.

The great majority in the country cast away whatever fear they had before congress took final action upon the bill. But there remain a strong force of irreconcilables, people who have sincerely dreaded the proposed agreement, allied with a small band of politicians who have played upon the fears as a part of a personal advertising campaign. These groups, we believe, cannot remain together. The sincere opponents will perceive that their fright and that of the Canadians are incompatible. They will grasp the foolishness of the idea of a loss to both parties to the contract. How the other group will act will be more interesting than convincing. The The action will consist, of course, of an exhibition of the art of political acrobatics.

THE NEW MARTIAN CANAL.

About thirty years ago an Italian astronomer, after suggesting that the markings upon the planet Mars were canals, made a careful map of what seemed to him an orderly system of waterways. Since then other maps have been made and these constitute such trustworthy records that Professor Lowell reports that in the course of two or three years a new canal has been dug—a ditch a thousand miles long and twenty miles wide.

If Professor Lowell's contention that these canals are of artificial origin is correct, it involves the assumption that the engineering ability of the Maritans is beyond that of anything conceivable of us poor earthbeings. It means that mechanics are so far developed that they would be without understanding to us, that the faraway creatures of that grim, cold planet have knowledge of forces our scientists have not even guessed. No wonder the imaginations of Professor Lowell's fellows reel at the task set them. No wonder every alternative theory is broached and argued.

The layman can keep out of the controversy. It is no place for him. The thing for him to do is to wish for a little wisdom of the Martians in order that the Panama canal might be opened day after tomorrow and that the politicians, to keep their constituents in line, might have to resort to some other "pork barrel" scheme than the rivers and harbors bill.

THE SOUL IN THE CORPORATION.

A tramp who had been put off a Rock Island train fell into a vat of boiling water while seeking a place to sleep. The whole train schedule was disarranged in order that a special train which rushed the tramp to a hospital, should have the right of way.

The soullessness of the soulless corporation has its frontier. It may be without heart in the competition for business, without conscience in gaining its earnings out of passengers and shippers. But when the appeal of human suffering is made to it, it can forget that its policy is to keep labor at its lowest wage, to pay for personal hurt only if it must, to gouge and, sometimes, to cheat. Where spontaneous impulses are generous there is no real danger that any policy of industry, developed out of commercial conditions, will ever become fixed, however profitable its meanness and cruelty may prove to be.

SEPTEMBER WATCH PREMIUM

G. Cornish of New London, Wis., wins the watch premium for the month of September. Mr. Cornish sent in a list of 156 names.

ITALY IN AFRICA.

At some period of his boyhood, and sometimes in his adult years, nearly every man has attempted to throw some one else out of a room. It is a bit of business calling for muscle, hardy lungs and perseverance that makes no rest allowances. This is the kind of job which the Italians have undertaken in Tripoli. The Turks are in the room. They intend to stay there, to cling to every piece of furniture, to twine their legs around the fixtures, to sprawl across the doorjamb and—keep fighting all the time. The Italians have work before them.

Italy had an earlier experience in seeking to acquire territory in Africa. She tried to throw King Menelek out of Abyssinia. Three thousand of the invaders were killed and hundreds taken prisoner in a single battle. The conquest failed. A ministry fell. It was learned later that the Abyssinians were armed with French rifles supplied from Russian sources. In the present invasion, there may or may not be French rifles, depending on how deep is the fear of the German Kaiser at Paris. For Italy, as a member of the Triple Alliance, has German friendship with her and perhaps the whole scheme has its origin in Berlin. French opposition might bring about the prompt interference of the kaiser. Turkey will probably have to put up her defense alone. If it be against Italy only, she may succeed, for Turkish soldiers are good fighters. But if aid come from Germany, the game will be up. Nevertheless, it will take brawn and endurance to throw out the tenant.

ROBBING THE SOIL.

The National Conservation Congress made the farmer the object of an enthusiastic period of "muckraking." The American agriculturist was charged with abusing and misusing his land, with getting returns but half as large as do his cousins in Europe, with wasting the soil—in brief—with playing the dunce.

The accusations, coming from such a source, might go down with difficulty. But they are, as a matter of fact, not new to the farmer. He has heard them all before and long before the doctrine of conservation was laid down by our most picturesque citizen. A farm paper which comes to us from the south has been preaching soil saving with that enviable effect of consuming anger and inspired eloquence which is the birthright of the southern editor. Weekly, it cites instances of poor plowing. Weekly, it condemns an entire region to the realms of darkness because it shows no response to the stimulation of the disciple of scientific agriculture. Where there is so much heat, there is an excuse for it.

The farmer has both an advantage and a disadvantage in the fact that his land presents its own individual set of difficulties. He cannot do things merely because some one in an adjoining county does them. He cannot depend upon reaping riches because another has happened upon a system that is lucky. Yet, at the same time, he can deal with his troubles with little reference to those of his neighbor. He has a wide freedom of choice. He is hampered by scarce anything else than his personal prejudices and the limitations of his intelligence. So the conservation of farmland is less a national or a class problem than one for individual. Whatever the conservation "muckrakers," or our belligerent friend of the south say, there will be good farmers and poor farmers, men who better the soil they find and men who look upon it as a cracksman looks upon a small town bank—as an institution in the nature of things, to be robbed.

THE CHOICE.

A sharper interpretation of the supreme court decision has come from the lips off the President.

"They (the court) find that any contract in restraint of trade made for the purpose of excluding competition, controlling prices or maintaining a monopoly in part or in whole is contrary to the statute."

Every contract between builders, every contract between manufacturers, every contract between merchants, every contract between laboring men, wherein the question of price maintenance plainly or vaguely enters, contains the understanding of a control of competition. It is, to a greater or lesser extent, in restraint of trade. It is, in some degree a monopoly. Any court, imbued with the individualistic doctrine, could read these offenses into contracts between manufacturers, producers, dealers, transportation corporations, farmers and wage earners, whether the contracts were written, were verbally entered into or were parts of an agreement to which any body of men subscribed.

If the Sherman anti-trust law is carried out to its logical extreme, if its vast inclusiveness is to apply to every class, occupation, calling or enterprise—as it might—then every class, occupation, calling and enterprise must be recognized to fit this Gatling gun statute.

Do the manufacturers wish to go back to the days before amalgamation and co-operation were thought of?

Do the dealers in all commodities entering into interstate trade care for unlimited, unrestricted competition?

Do the professional men wish to be barred from any measure of relief, from any improvement in their standards of their living, because such a measure involves an agreement as to charges?

Do the farmers, now forming into selling and buying associations, desire to be denied the right to make an agreement as between neighbor and neighbor, district and district, state and state?

Does the member of the labor union think he can in righteousnesss ask that all others be prohibited the privilege of combining and he be given its enjoyment alone?

The time is near when the country must decide whether it shall fall back into the pit of individualism, the social-order that is without order, the system which forms the basic philosophy of anarchy, or whether it pursue the natural course of unification. It must choose whether it go on with the evolution of trade with the Sherman anti-trust law brought into keeping with progress, or wallow in a civil war of commerce and social enmities in order to hold the Sherman law as an inspiration from heaven, sacred and wreathed with halos.

THOSE TARIFF VETOES AGAIN.

Mr. Taft continues his defense of his vetoes of the political thunder tariff bills. The President's personality is not of that engaging sort which will win his hearers, however, strong or weak, might prove his arguments. But, with those citizens who desire both to be sane and to be fair, the defense will prevail. In any case there is no occasion for either wild accusation or vociferous enthusiasm. The difference between the tariff bills approved and the tariff bills vetoed were too small to warrant any depth of feeling.

It has been charged that Mr. Taft committed political suicide when he refused to sign the bills. That might be so and still leave no regret in Mr. Taft's mind or do aught but enhance his record as a statesman. For it does not argue that because the Payne-Aldrich tariff was a vicious mistake the signing of it was to be condoned by letting the wool, the cotton and the "free-list" bills become laws. The President was committed to the scientific revision of the tariff. He was bound in principle to give the tariff board a chance to show how a ruinous system of tariff-making might be done away with. He felt he had to do this, whether or not he sacrificed his political fortunes.

There are many who cannot forgive his opposing any kind of tariff revision, since it was revision the country clamored for. After the tariff board has reported and congress has acted, the good sense and the fairness of the country is very like to speak of the President's vetoes as his most brilliant work, as they have been his most courageous.

MUST THE MIDDLEMAN GO?

The rebellion against the middleman is old, so old that more than one country, in the past, has legislated against him, pulpits have thundered against him and writers upon economics, without number, have tried to confound him with theories and technical terms beyond understanding. He is still with us. He still serves as the agent between producer and consumer and, in the process, takes his profit.

Such a co-operative enterprise as that entered upon by the farmers of Pennsylvania and consumers of New York may keep down the final changes, or they may not. Every day you may read the advertisements of manufacturers who deal with consumers direct. Every once in a while you get a circular from a publishing house which purposes dealing with you without the intervention of the bookseller. There is no evidence that commodities deal with directly or books sold by subscription would come more cheaply than they would be if they passed through the hands of jobbers and retailers. It would seem that it is the manufacturer who takes the dealers' profits. The purchaser gains little if he gains any thing.

The elimination of the middleman possibly is, in theory, of importance. It might seem, in the modern trend of business, that he will have to go, or have to take a very unimportant place in commerce. Yet there is no particular need of his being rendered obsolete unless the consumer is to get something out of it. Changing the established customs for the benefit of manufacturers and producers alone cannot appeal very warmly to the great consuming public.

A MATTER OF TASTE.

The remarks of Mr. Walter Fisher, secretary of the interior, at Hutchinson, which is in Kansas, are described as in poor taste. They came after Mr. Taft had expressed a great admiration for certain Kansans who are dead and gone and held down with heavy monuments. They broke the set smiles upon the faces of the filibusters who were trying to show that hospitality could overcome hostility. The remarks—in short—were such as a gunpowder mill makes when it is struck by lightning.

The definitions of good taste are many and various. They run from grammar to the use of chewing gum. They bring up questions as to whether it is best to put a burnt wood portrait or a rubber plant upon the piano, whether you should break your enemy's head with a brick or his heart with a piece of slander. It would seem, then, that Secretary Fisher had a right to make his own interpretation of what constitutes good taste. He said the Kansas progressive Republicans were a herd of hypocrites and intimated that they were crosses between the native coyote and a barb wire fence imported from South Chicago. Senator Bristow said it wasn't so. Which may be true. That doesn't really matter.

The question is, did Secretary Fisher commit a breach of decorum? Is he no gentleman? The decision is left to politics. Those who approve of Fisher's kind of progressiveness and those whose pulses beat high with love of Bristow are each entitled to one vote.

WHEN MAN IS OLDER

The discovery of new material has set the age of man back some hundreds of thousands of years earlier than the date fixed for it by those scientists who specialize in this form of history. Man, who was once thought not more than 6,000 years old, is now known to have been contemporaneous with the wolly rhinocerous, to have dwelled in the land with the mastodon not only, but to have preyed upon him, cooked his flesh and, possibly, tanned his hide into garments.

Study of the bones of ancient man indicates that long ago he reached the climax of his physical evolution. He has changed, but yet so slightly that there is no mistaking his bones with those of any lower animal. The evolution that is not at its zenith is the evolution of the brain. There is reason to believe that this has ages to go before it reaches its highest development and begins to move down the other side of the summit. Before that time is come, earth will have been made the paradise of which dreamers have dreamed. We will have ceased to quarrel and bicker, to cheat and lie, to grow powerful upon the weakness of our fellows and, in our savage hearts, to build up a heaven for ourselves and a hell for our brothers.

"PRECIPITATE ACTION."

Dispatches from London report that the British press "has severely arraigned Italy for her precipitate action" in Tripoli.

The British are cempetent to pass upon "precipitate action." They took New Amsterdam from the Dutch and Jamaica from the Spanish by the simple, if precipitate action of aiming the guns of a fleet at the settlements. Their rights in India began with the grant of a little strip of land around Madras. By a series of "precipitate actions" they acquired possession of all of India and slices here and there from neighboring territory. To force China to open her ports to the opium drug, England acted with precipitancy and with such success that more than one-fourth of the present population of China is said to be afflicted with the opium curse. A little more delicate was the "precipitate action" in Cyprus, which Britain took under her wing at the close of the Russo-Turkish war. The English agreed to pay the porte an annual grant of £92,868 a year by way of recompense. The money is withheld to pay for claims which might arise against Turkey.

"Precipitate action!" The English are authorities upon the subject. Italy is taking that which does not belong to her, with no more compunction than any set of British land-robbers and with considerable less hypocricy.

Well, if there had to be war, Tripoli is aboout the right distance from the United States. We don't have to police the border.

People out west will have a whole year to think about the things the President is telling them.

We ought to have the recall for the judge who says that hair dye is a necessity.

Sunday School

SOME THINGS RELIGION DOES

The International Sunday School Lesson for October 8 Is "The Life-giving Stream." Ezekiel 47:1-12.

By William T. Ellis.

The person who has seen what the old geographies used to call "the great American desert," and the one who knows Mesopatamia or the Sahara, can best understand the prophet Ezekiell's figure of the water that brought life. Much of the so-called "desert" of the West is now fruitful farm land; water did it. Wherever the Nile can be introduced into the Sahara, luxuriant crops grow. Mesopotamia is now being redeemed by the reconstruction of the nacient irrigation system.

Old Ezekiel lived along one of these canals, "the river Chebar," He knew that the unparalleled fertility of Babylonia, which was then the most productive and the most densely populated section of the earth, was utterly dependent upon the elaborate system of canals which carried the waters of the Euphrates and the Tigris over all lower Mesopotamia. Whichever way he turned his eyes he read the lesson, "water of life."

I know the region Ezekiel knew. But now it is gray, arid waste, only the camel-thorn managing to subsist upon it. I have traveled over these dreary and unproductive stretches, where the lazy fatalism of Islam has allowed the ditches to be broken and leveled so that the water has gone, and sterility has come.

A Lesson Writ in Soil.

The man of genius, such as Ezekiel, could not fail to apply this powerful lesson, written in every square mile of the landscape. He, like a true artist, took the near at hand objects to illustrate an eternal truth. All the exiled Jews were as familiar as he with the beneficent, life-giving power of water upon the soil of Babylonia. Ezekiel was now engaged in preparing them to return to their native land, after the seventy years of captivity should be over. And by such parables as that of the valley of dry bones, and the widening stream of water gushing from beneath the temple, he sought to bring his countrymen to a realization of what spiritual religion—the life-giving power of God—might do for them. Except they returned chastened and revived, the exile would have been in vain.

The story of the lesson is of a vision granted to Ezekiel. He was shown waters flowing eastward from beneath the threshold of the temple at Jerusalem. A thousand cubits from its source, the stream was ankle deep. Another thousand cubits further on, it was to the knees. Another thousand, and it came to the loins Still another thousand cubits, "and it was a river that I could not pass through; for the waters were risen, waters to swim in, a river that could not be passed through."

With notable fidelity to the geographical details of the land, he describes the descent of the water to the desert and to the Dead Sea. He pictured such fertility as one finds even today along the Jordan; whoever has seen the Jericho gardens will realize the vividness of the prophet's portrayal. He ran his parable as close to life as possible; truth belongs not in the air, but on the earth, right where men and women live.

Where Water Means Life.

In studying this parable my own mind continually recurs to the basic idea of the life-giving power of water. The truth is best illustrated by the land of Ezekiel. Who that has seen the palm-lined banks of the Tigris at Bagdad, the superlative dates of Hillah, near old Babylon, the idyllic luxuriance of the foliage at the confluence of the Tigris and the Euphrates (where tradition locates the Garden of Eden), can ever forget this paradisiacal picture? The water is the life; the absence of water is death.

Why are human lives so often unproductive and unlovely? Simply because they are far from the refreshing and vitalizing and beautifying streams of God's grace. The truth is one to be written plainly in this our day. We are living in a time of growing artificiality; of increased ostentation; of the multiplication of the appliances of life; of a widespread sophistication and worldly wisdom. All this is apparent to anybody who knows his own generation. But our deep, deep need is to have our parched souls satisfied by the waters of the divine Spirit. The peace that flows as a river is the world's supreme lack. Even our women, it seems, if one may judge by the throngs he sees on the streets of the great cities, are growing hard and cynical, with anxious lines upon their faces—the faces that were meant to radiate the light of an inner spiritual serenity.

The question is greater than any political issue: where are the hurried and harried and sensation-seeking men and women of today to find help, if not from the streams that flow from the house of God? If religion cannot come to the relief of our overwrought generation, whither may they look for help? Our prematurely worn-out men and women throng to sanatoriums and baths for cures; but best they can find is temporary and local repairs. They really need life: and life may be had only from the free-flowing waters of God.

The Beach Bathers.

Ezekiel's stream quickly grew to be "waters to swim in." Have you ever noticed, at the seashore, how more more than 90 per cent of the bathers either loll about the sand, or paddle along shore, where they experience all the discomforts of the breakers and the sand-filled foam? The real pleasures of sea-bathing are experienced only by those who can swim, and who, out beyond the line of the breakers, know the freedom and joy of the ocean.

The sight of these folk along the beach being pounded by waves that fill their hair and ears and mouths with sand, reminds me of Mr. Moody's well known saying, that "Some people have only enough religion to make them miserable." The cure for the discomforts of beach bathing is to launch out into the deep, into the liberty of the great waters. The cure for the hardships of Christianity is more Christianity; "they who trust Christ wholly, find him wholly true." In the deep waters of grace there is only peace, sweet peace. If religion seems a hard thing, be sure that it is because we have not tested it far enough. They who go all the way with Christ find their heart's song voiced by the hundreds of choice spirits who have written of His love. Theirs is the sentiment:

'I have a friend so precious,
So very dear to me,
He loves me with such tender love,
He loves so faithfully:
I could not live apart from Him,
I love to feel Him nigh,
And so we dwell together,
My lord and I.

"I tell Him all my sorrows,
I tell Him all my joys,
I tell him all that pleases me
I tell Him what annoys;
He tells me what I ought to do,
He tells me what to try,
And so we walk together,
My Lord and I."

The Great Healing.

One day this year, in the city of Ping Yang, Korea, I sat looking into the faces of some 600 Korean women and girls, who had gathered for Sunday school. The men and women meet at different hours, because the building is not large enough to hold both at once. The women were wonderously reverent. As they gathered, there were greetings and nods and smiles; a lovely picture of fellowship it was. But most of all the shining faces impressed me. The new light that irradiates the faces of these women is a more eloquent testimony to the value of Christian missions than advocate's hand ever penned.

Less than a generation ago every one of these women was a heathen, little better than a slave, subject to her husband's caprice, with no social life, no associations outside of her family, no intellectual horizon, unable to read, trained, often, only in the development of her worst self. Now behold the transformation. These women can all read. They belong to a wide social fellowship. They have interests as broad as the Church of Christ. They have learned the meaning of the Christian and "home;" their joys have been multiplied, and their sorrows sanctified, by the advent of Christ into their lives.

They have found the healing of that spiritual river which the prophet pictured to the Jews. Health and food are gifts from this stream. The hope held up before the exiles was that which these Korean women, and an uncounted host of others, have realized; a new inner life, a new character, by the power of the living Jehovah. Wherever the river of God flows, there follows life for all creatures

This picture and parable of Ezekiel's appears twice in the Bible. Once it is given in this lesson which we study. Again it is repeated in the last chapter of the Book of Revelation. There John saw the river of the water of life proceeding forth from the throne of God, and the tree of life growing on its banks, bearing 12 manner of fruits, "and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations." That is the eternal lesson: man's only hope is in the help of God: the water of life, and the blessings which it produces, proceed from the house and throne of the Highest.

Varieties

Infant mortality is decreasing i France.

The suburbs of Paris are growin tremendously.

Greece imports every pound of co that it consumes.

The mouth of an oyster is near th hinge of the shell.

The world's largest coke oven being built at Gary, Ind.

Most of the great men of the wor have had blue eyes.

Horses that are spotted like leo ards are common in China.

The native tobacco is cheap in Me ico, as it is wholly untaxed.

An electric meter has been invente for measuring the flow of steam pipes.

The per capita consumption of co fish is greater in England than any other land.

Laughter has been scientifically de fined as a convulsive action of th diaphragm.

In the point of wealth, Japan rank seventh among the nations of th world.

Artificial wood for matches, mad from straw, has been invented by Frenchman.

The Newfoundlander is said to hav the best physique of all Englis speaking peoples.

Montana broke all her records fo coal production last year by minin 2,920,970 short tons.

Every year there is more traffic b the new water route from Strassbur up the Rhine to Basle.

No person over 80 years of age ca marry in Russia, according to the la of that country.

Practically all forms of carbon ca be converted into graphite by heatin to high temperatures.

During the last two years Canad has sustained a loss of over $45,000 000 worth of property by fires.

Philadelphia is to have a new $4 000,000 convention hall, to cove with its gardens, 14 acres.

There are three kinds of seedle grapefruits in Siam, one of which ha red meat. Two are sweet, one sou

In one London hospital alone—S George's—some 2,000 patients a operated upon each year.

In France there has been invente a flourless bread making machi that transforms the whole wheat in dough.

To a Massachusetts man has bee granted a patent for an electric lam and reflector for inspecting the i side of shoes.

The cry is now for individual drin ing cups. In Queen Elizabeth's tim every guest at a banquet brought h own spoon with him.

It is estimated that the Italian im migrants of the United States sen $80,000,000 to their friends and rel tives in Italy every year.

The oldest map of the heavens w made by Chinese in 600 B. C., and co tains, 1,460 stars. It is in the Nation Library, Paris.

Washington postal officials are sa to have recently returned a letter a dressed to Hon. Charles E. Hugh marked "dead."

A swiveled clamp by which a fu nel may be fastened to a bottle leave one hand free when liquids a poured is a Californian's invention.

A New York cab driver ate 57 ea of corn in a contest, which should e title him, says the Detroit Journal, be called "colonel."

A barrel-shaped packing case th has been patented by an Illinois ma can be folded for transportation whe empty and used many times.

Charles S. Hinshaw, a New Yor automobile agent, states that a rece census shows that there are at leas 350,000 automobiles in this country.

The reigning society belle at Twick enham at present is Mrs. Ratan Tat Her admirers pronounce her nam with their walking canes when cal ing.

A Pennsylvanian has equipped th head of a piano tuning hammer wit a ratchet so that it will not have be lifted from a peg every time is turned.

A Paris physician, who was a pio neer in color printing, also is the in ventor of a photographic proce which gives effects of both perspecti and relief.

A copper mining company in Pe operates a smelter 14,000 feet abo sea level, the highest elevation f such an industry in the world.

San Marino has an army of 1,0 men, and these have been found am ply sufficient to keep at bay the pr datory hordes of military Europe.

German railroads are experimenti with electric locomotive headligh swiveled so that an engineer ca throw the rays wherever he wan them.

By the erection of a chain of st tions for a distance of 1,860 miles u the Congo river it will be possible send wireless messages all the wa across Africa.

The Camorrist trial in Italy has co tributed a phrase to our Ananias li erature. One of the accused called detective witness a "1,000,000-hors power liar."

A California inventor's wave pow motor consists of a small truck wi a broad tail. A wave, striking the ta pushes the affair up a track and piston in the head of the truck com presses air in a cylinder.

For mixing concrete there has bee invented a spade with long oval hol in the blade, through which the fin cement will flow and give the surfa a finer finish.

James Finley erected the first su pension bridge in the United Stat in 1801, across Jacob's creek, We moreland county, Pennsylvania. span was 70 feet and it cost $6,000.

In 1909 the telegraph and te phone companies, together with si ilar concerns that use electric wi in this country, expended over seve million dollars in the purchase poles.

In the last 11 years in this count about 50,000 people have been kill and 55,000 injured by walking railroad tracks. Such tracks are n public thoroughfares.

Sometimes the cleverest autho are strangely careless. Charles L er, in "Charles O'Malley," introdu Captain Power as Dick, then ca him Fred through the remainder the novel.

In Switzerland many of the be forests are owned by the cities. T city of Zurich has a highly develo ed forest that has been protec since 1680. It now returns a n profit of $12 an acre and supports th city, no taxes being necessary.

'll Rid You of Your Asthma

Will Send You A Free Trial Of My Treatment To Prove Its Wonderful Effects.

For years and years, thousands of sufferers have been following the beaten path in the treatment of Asthma,—and they are still gasping and clutching for breath.

Quick Relief With My Treatment. Try It And Prove It.

The ordinary so-called "remedies" are but habitual failures. I have tried them all. I am a physician. Day and night for years I almost felt as if the hand of death was clutching at my throat, and that every breathless struggle would be my last. I exhausted medical books in a vain search for a cure. At last I discovered my own treatment, used it, and if an angel had come and carried me suddenly aloft I could not have been more surprised at its results. I ask no asthma sufferer to believe me. I want to be known only by my works. I want to prove to you that this treatment not only actually cures, but cures permanently. I do not ask a cent. All you have to do is to send your name and address and I will send you a free trial treatment of my asthma remedy, as quick as the mail can bring it to you. Send your letter to me, Dr. W. K. Walrath, 127, Adams, New York. Friends, I want to rescue you from those blood-curdling, "smothered-alive" spasms forever. Will you let me prove I can do it? Not only asthma but hay fever and bronchitis disappear gloriously by the use of the treatment. Write me today.

FITS!

To prove to any sufferer that Epilepsy can be cured, we will send you four weeks' treatment free. Write today, with P. O. and Express address, 70, Detroit St., Flint, Mich., Kiro Remedy Co.

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FAULTY METABOLISM AS A COMMON CAUSE OF DISEASE, is the subject discussed in Bulletin No. 1 of the Shafer Pathological Laboratory. The Bulletin is sent free on request and will prove interesting to everyone in Pain and Poor Health.

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CUT LIVING'S COST BY CO-OPERATION

Retailers, Farmers and Householders Form Association in New York.

New York, Sept. 28.—Ten thousand heads of New York families, 500 retail dealers in 50 lines and several hundred farmers of the Pennsylvania state grange have combined in an association here to eliminate the middleman and lower the high cost of living. While the Pennsylvania state grange is completing negotiations with the association this week to handle their output, a small army of canvassers is enrolling hundreds of families in the movement and officers of the association are negotiating with the farmers of New York state to handle their products also.

To Divide Profit.

The association plans to act as a clearing house between producer and consumer, dividing between them the profit of the various middlemen through whose hands food commodities have hitherto passed. In the case of some farm products, the association finds that six middlemen or brokers have been reaping profits before the products reach the consumer. The five hundred dealers in almost every line of retail trade are members of the association and receive their supplies, because of such membership, at lower than market rates. The heads of families are associate members. The 500 dealers are divided into seven groups.

Each group is required to pay into the coffers of the association a percentage of its gross receipts, varying from six per cent. for grocers to 15 per cent. for druggists. The fund thus created is diivded into six parts, four of which are put aside for distribution among the consumers, one part being spent for advertising and one part for administration and operating expenses. Each associate member or head of a family receives a coupon from the dealer whenever he makes a purchase, setting forth the amount of goods bought. At the end of stated periods the consumer surrenders his coupons to the association to serve as a basis for computing the rebate which he will receive from the profit fund. It is the plan to reduce the cost of living by these refunds rather than by charging the consumer lower than market prices in the first instance.

Have 5,000 Members.

The association has been canvassing the apartment houses and residence districts for associate members during the past seven days. Within this period they have procured nearly 5,000 of their 10,000 associate members. Patrick Egan, former United States minister to Chile, who is the vice president of the association, predicted today that the cost of living would be materially reduced through the organization. A part of the program includes a campaign against the manipulation of market prices of farm products by storing produce in refrigerating plants.

RESCUING SHIP SUNK—20 DIE

British Steamer Goes Down in Collision with Distressed Vessel.

London, Eng., Oct. 2.—The British steamer Hatfield, from Huelva, Spain, for Rotterdam, was in collision today with the British steamer Glasgow, from Rotterdam for Dundee, and was sunk.

All the members of the Hatfield's crew, numbering about 20 men, were drowned.

The Hatfield had gone to the assistance of the Glasgow, which had broken her steering gear, and had signalled for assistance.

The Glasgow was picked up by another steamer and towed into the harbor at Dover.

Your Manhood Can Be Restored

Strong, vital, manly men fascinate all who come within their influence. As true as you are a living, breathing human being, I can restore your VITAL STRENGTH; there is not a shadow of a doubt as to what I can thus do, BUT there is a single condition, one restriction I put, a certain solemn promise I exact from you before you can exact a promise from me; namely, you must unconditionally agree now at once and forever to discontinue any debilitating excess or dissipation that you may be indulging; with this out of the way I will do all the rest. Remember what I say; no matter what your present condition, no matter what has happened in the past, just forget it and put yourself in my hands; everything will come out as you wish it. I use no drugs, no lotions, no medicines; I place no foolish restrictions upon you; just lead a natural life; get all the enjoyment you possibly can, but cease dissipation; always remember that I can then restore your vital energy; I can take you out of the half-man class and put you in the spotlight of full, healthy contented, manly courage; I can make you feel young again and keep you feeling young to a ripe old age, because I drive into your system the one thing which keeps the whole organism in balance; namely, VITALITY. My HEALTH BELT is the greatest single self-treatment remedy or VITALITY RESTORATIVE that the world has ever known or probably ever will know. It is worn comfortably about the waist all night and every night for two or three months. Thus, while you are sleeping it sends a life-giving current of VITAL FORCE into your blood and nerves. There is not a moment's wait. It restores your vitality, it takes the pain out of your back, it makes you feel strong and vigorous, it drives away rheumatism, it cures kidney, liver, stomach, bladder disorders.

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MEXICO SPLITS TICKET

Returns Indicate Election of Madero and Gomez.

Mexico City, Oct. 2.—No news of any disorders in any part of the republic has been received and the authorities and party leaders expressed great gratification today that the presidential elections, resulting in the election of Francisco I. Madero, were held in such an orderly manner.

Reports from many states are delayed, but scattering returns tell of adverse voting upon Madero's running mate, Jose Pino Suarez, who was opposed for the vice presidency by Francisco Vasquez Gomez. Vera Cruz, Chihuahua, Guayamas, Nuevo Laredo are among those returning majorities for Gomez, who was the candidate of the revolutionary party.

The election Sunday was a primary one. The voters chose about 32,000 electors, whose preference for president and vice president, are supposed to be known in advance. The electors cast their ballots two weeks later. The electors, however, are not instructed and are only morally bound to keep faith with the voters.

There is a possibility that the electors will be so closely divided between Suarez, Dr. Vasquez Gomez and President de la Barra for the vice presidency that the contest will be thrown into congress for decision.

THOUSANDS SEEK LAND

Flock to Government Drawing in South Dakota.

Gregory, S. D., Oct. 2.—It is estimated that there are 10,000 persons at the four registration points—Gregory, Dallas, Rapid City and Chamberlain—today for the last of the big land drawings in the Rosebud country, waiting for the registration which began last night at midnight.

Sideshow workers, "fakers," "red hot" men and gamblers are to be seen plying their trade at the four towns. A mammoth wild west circus and Indian show has been located at Gregory in the city park, and the proprietor, a homesteader, is reaping a small fortune. He organized the show with home talent from the ranges and the reservation.

Five hundred thousand acres of Mellette county land appraised by government experts at from 25 cents to $6 per acre, will be awarded to the winners of the drawing, which is one of the biggest ever undertaken by the government.

A mammoth corn palace which has been erected here shows the prospective new homesteader what the vicinity can produce in the way of crops.

Registration will continue until October 21.

IS BALDNESS DOOMED?

Baltimore Specialist Says it Is Unnecessary, and Proves It.

Baltimore, Oct. 4.—The intense interest in the wonderful work that is being accomplished in Baltimore and other cities by William Chas. Keene, president of the Lorrimer Institute, continues unabated. Many cases of baldness and faded hair of years' standing have been remedied by the remarkable preparation being distributed from Mr. Keene's laboratory, and its fame is spreading far and wide and thousands of persons are using this remarkable hair food with gratifying results.

What makes this treatment more popular is the fact that free trial outfits are sent by mail prepaid. Those who wish to try it are strongly advised to write to Mr. Keene at the Lorrimer Institute, Branch 802, Baltimore, Md. They will receive the full trial outfit free of charge and much useful information about the hair which will put them on the road to a rapid and certain improvement.

40 SHIPS SUNK, MANY DROWNED

Antwerp, Belgium, Oct. 2.—Twenty-four coasting vessels went ashore, and 40 small craft were sunk in a storm that swept the North Sea today. Many lives were lost.

PRAISES TAFT OVER T. R.

Senator Kenyon Says Taft Enforced Trust Laws.

Fort Dodge, Ia., Sept. 28.—Introducing President Taft to an audience here today, United States Senator Kenyon entered into a comparison of the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law in the Roosevelt administration and in that of President Taft and declared that when the history of that act is written the highest place cannot be given to Mr. Roosevelt but to President Taft.

The reception committee of Iowa Republican leaders which welcomed President Taft to the state at Council Bluffs to day did not include United States Senator Cummins, one of the acknowledged leaders of the insurgent faction in the senate. Senator Cummins has declared for Senator La Follette for the Republican presidential nomination in 1912.

Senator Cummins' welcome, it was said today, would come at Des Moines tomorrow, where he is a member of the reception committee. Aside from that appearance with the President the senior Iowa senator is not expected to figure in the trip across the state.

HITCHCOCK AERIAL POST BOY

Postmaster General Flies With Mail in Aeroplane.

New York, Sept. 27.—Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock demonstrated his ability as an aerial mail carrier on Long Island late yesterday. While a large crowd cheered, the postmaster general took a seat beside Capt. Paul Beck, of the United States army, in the latter's aeroplane at the Nassau boulevard aerodrome, carrying 78 pounds of mail matter. Without the slightest mishap the two made a seven-minute flight to Mineola, where, upon signal, the postmaster general dropped the mail sack to one of Uncle Sam's carriers.

When the postmaster general returned to the aerodrome he was again roundly cheered and the large crowd rushed onto the field to greet him. "The time is certainly coming," he said enthusiastically, "when we must depend upon the aeroplane for carrying mail. It is not effective yet, but it is being developed in a marvelous way and I think we shall soon find it practical."

Harmless Smoke Cures Catarrh

A Simple, Safe, Reliable Way and It Costs Nothing to Try.

This preparation of herbs, leaves, flowers and berries (containing no tobacco or habit-forming drugs) is either smoked in an ordinary clean pipe or smoking tube, and by drawing the medicated smoke into the mouth and inhaling into the lungs or sending it out through the nostrils in a perfectly natural way, the worst case of Catarrh can be eradicated.

It is not unpleasant to use, and at the same time it is entirely harmless, and can be used by man, woman or child.

Just as Catarrh is contracted by breathing cold or dust and germ-laden air, just so this balmy antiseptic smoking remedy goes to all the affected parts of the air passages of the head, nose, throat and lungs. It can readily be seen why the ordinary treatments, such as sprays, ointments, salves, liquid or tablet medicines fail—they do not and can not reach all the affected parts.

If you have catarrh of the nose, throat or lungs, choking, stopped-up feeling, colds, catarrhal headaches; if you are given to hawking and spitting, this simple yet scientific treatment should cure you.

An illustrated book which goes thoroughly into the whole question of the cause, cure and prevention of catarrh will, upon request, be sent you by Dr. J. W. Blosser, 254 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

He will, also, mail you five days' free treatment. You will at once see that it is a wonderful remedy, and as it only costs one dollar for the regular treatment, it is within the reach of everyone. It is not necessary to send any money—simply send your name and address and the booklet and free trial package will be mailed you immediately.

ROME SEEKS CARTHAGE

Present War Is Fight for Recovery of Territory Lost in 439.

After a long period of peace, the inhabitants of Italy are again struggling for the possession of a strip of the northern coast of Africa. During the three Punic wars that ended in 146 B. C., the bone of contention was Carthage. In the war just starting, the bone of contention is Tripoli which once formed part of the Carthaginian empire.

When It Started.

Beginning in 264 B. C., shortly after the Romans subjugated southern Italy, and extending down through a period of 118 years, the Romans on the north and the inhabitants of northern Africa on the south, continued their bloody struggles of the Punic wars for the command of the Mediterranean, its islands and the bordering countries. In 146 B. C., after a two-years siege, Cornelius Scipio captured Carthage, the capital of the Cathaginian empire, and after batling in its streets for six days and a fire that lasted 17 days, he laid the city waste and the disintegration of the Carthaginian empire followed.

A large part of the country passed into the hands of the Romans, who named it Regio Syrtica and included it in their province of Africa. About the beginning of the third century A. D., the Romans changed the name to Regio Tripolitana on acocunt of its three principal cities, Oea, Sabrata and Leptis, which they leagued together and called Tripoli.

Vandals Take Tripoli.

From this period down to 439 A. D., the country looked to Rome as the seat of government. Then the Vandals, under Genseric, together with the Greeks, swept over northern Africa, and with but little opposition, on the part of Italy, wrested Tripoli from her. In the seventh century, the Arabs swept in hordes over the country, bringing with them Mohammedanism, and the church of the Christian gave way to the mosque of the Moslem.

In 1510, the city of Tripoli was captured by Ferdinand the Catholic, and down to 1551, it was in possession of the Knights of St. John. The Arabs then again got the upper hand and down to 1835, the country owed allegiance to the sultan. During this period, the city of Tripoli acquired a reputation as a pirate stronghold and many expeditions were made against it by European countries. Finally, in 1815, Commodore Decatur of the United States navy headed on expedition against the pirates. Under cover of darkness one night, he entered the harbor, burned a merchantman that had been captured by the pirates, brought the Tripolitans to terms, and sounded the death knell of piracy upon the high seas.

Turks' Hold Firm.

During this period, the sultan's power over Tripoli had waned until it amounted to nothing more than a name. In 1835 he regained his pawer by sending against the city an expedition from Canstantinople. The ruling bey, Karamanli, was overthrown and put in prison and a new Turkish pasha with vice-regal powers was appointed. Several rebellions against Turkish rule have occurred since, but they have been sternly repressed.

MINISTER WEDS AN HEIRESS

Met Her When Poor Student and She Waited.

New Cumberland, W. Va., Sept. 27.—The end of a romance, started back in college days, came here yesterday in a wedding in which a poor divinity student and an heiress were the principals. The bride is Miss Ellen Campbell Brandon, niece of the late President William McKinley and daughter of a wealthy banker. The groom is Rev. U. E. Hootman.

When Rev. Mr. Hootman entered Bethany college he became acquainted with Miss Brandon and the friendship soon ripened into love. Hootman was graduated from the college second in class honors, but poor in purse.

Hootman was unwilling to accept his future wife's riches and the heiress promised to wait until her lover had a church. The call came from the First Church of Christ at Bellefontaine and quickly upon the heels of the call the wedding was solemnized.

TAFT PLEDGES FIGHT ON TRUSTS

But Asks "Reasonable Consideration" for Big Business Combines.

Waterloo, Ia., Sept. 29.—President Taft, in a speech defining "the relation of the government to business," announced that the trust prosecutions begun by the department of justice would continue despite the recent criticism that business was being made to suffer.

He serves notice that the "big business interests" of the country must be brought within the law just as the railroads have been and declined to admit that there exists any discretion which would enable the attorney general to stay the hand of the government.

At the same time, the President made an earnest appeal for reasonable consideration of the railroads and the big industrial corporations, on the ground that their reformation was being brought about steadily and satisfactorily and that nothing was to be gained by "vindictive hostility."

Mr. Taft bitterly denounced those politicians who seek to arouse the prejudices of the people and to array one section of the country against another. Such utterances he declared to be those of "the blindest of men."

The trust prosecution, Mr. Taft said, need not be long continued because he believed the business community was rapidly taking in the effect of the recent decisions of the supreme court and was preparing to square itself with the law.

"I think it is now generally conceded by those who understand the operation of the present law that the regulative power of the interstate commerce commission is sufficiently great to remedy generally the injustices to shippers which gave rise to the demand for legislation. Except the introduction of a limitation as to the power of issuing stocks and bonds, I do not think it wise to add to the present statutes.

Still Field for Enterprise.

"Occasionally one hears the complaint that there is no room for enterprise among railroads; that there is no inducement to further investment and the extension of their lines; that somebody else is running their railroads for them; and that all hope of prosperous business in transportation has disappeared. I think this attitude is as unreasonable on the one hand as that of spite against a railroad because it is a railroad is on the other. We all have to face the condition that the public insists, and has a right to insist, upon the close regulation of railroads in view of past evils and of the danger of their recurrence in the future if vigilance is abated, and that nothing but such regula-

Competition or Socialism.

"There is a tendency among some foreign governments to encourage what they call trusts, to take part themselves in the management of the trusts, to fix prices, and to depend upon governmental control to secure their reasonable conduct; but such a system with us is absolutely impossible, and it might as well be understood. The countries to which reference is made are veering toward state socialism. This, indeed, if competition is to disappear, is the logical escape from the evil of private monopolies, because if private companies are to be allowed to manage everything and fix prices, then there is every reason why the control thus exercised by them should be transferred from them to the government, and this is state socialism.

"With respect to tariff laws. The business of the country today rests upon the protective tariff basis. Everyone knows this, and everyone must be aware that a change of tariffs in such a way that those businesses that are dependent upon protection for their existence shall lose it must injure present conditions in all business, whether dependent on the tariff or not.

Thinks Tariff Too High.

"The change, therefore, from a protective tariff to a tariff for revenue only is necessarily hostile to existing business, and must lead to business depression and at least temporary business disaster. But there are many, and I am among those, who believe that protection in the past has been too high, and that it is possible to lower the tariff so as not to interfere with business, give a living rate of protection to existing enterprise and yet prevent excessive prices growing out of excessive rates."

BRYAN OFFERS TOAST TO TAFT

Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 2.—President Taft received a cordial non-partisan welcome to Nebraska and to Lincoln today. William J. Bryan, rising before the 400 guests at the luncheon given here in Mr. Taft's honor, proposed a toast to the President of the United States.

In Miller park Mr. Taft waved a friendly greeting to twin babies, whose mother had brought them out in the rain carefully tucked under blankets.

ADMITS TRUST HOLDS PRICES

Banker Clews Blames Them Partly for Living's Cost.

New York, Oct. 2.—The event of the week, says Henry Clews, was the declaration of the directors of the United States Steel Corporation that in their belief it was not a law-breaking organization, and that it was not contemplating any voluntary dissolution. This temporarily set at rest alarming rumors and checked the wholesale liquidation which begain in the arly part of the week. The question as to whether the Steel Corporation has broken the law unintentionally or otherwise may yet have to be settled by the courts; if so, will mean a long and strong legal battle. The Steel Trust is the greatest of all industrial combinations and as such is naturally the center of political attack. The fact that its securities are distributed on an unequaled scale renders its position all the more interesting and important. Probably it will not be proved or even alleged that the United States Steel Corporation as a whole is a monopoly. That it has exerted a large influence upon prices will doubtless be proved. It may also be declared a practical monopoly in certain respects. That it has conducted hostile warfare upon any of its competitors will not be proved.

The supreme court has interpreted the main purpose of the Sherman law to be that of preserving competition. Mr. Taft evidently recognizes that his duty lies in enforcing the law. To Wall street the issue is both unpleasant and untimely. Unpleasant because it seriously disarrranges existing methods; untimely because when other troubles are thick it compels a readjustment that will be far-reaching in effect.

ELY FALLS 100 FEET

Aviator Escapes With Bruises on Head and Body.

Canton, Sept. 28.—Aviator Eugene Ely, driving a Curtiss machine, and Aviator Harry N. Atwood, in a Burgess-Wright both met accidents at the Canton meet in flights late yesterday.

During a treacherous wind Ely's machine was practically wrecked on his first trip when he had reached the northern boundary of the field. He turned in a rather short curve when about 100 feet from the ground, and his machine shot to the ground. The biplane bounded into the air like a rubber ball and mechanicians ran to Ely's aid. He was cut about the head and bruised about the body. He smiled, however, as he helped push his machine back to the hangars.

"I simply turned a screw too far," said Ely, explaining the accident. "I will not be able to use the machine for some time."

Atwood broke one wing of his biplane in a collision with the Gammeter Demoiselle monoplane in the center of the aviation field.

During the afternoon Atwood and Brookins engaged in a cross-country race for two miles. Brookins took the lead, but was beaten by Atwood by nine seconds at the finish.

Because of high winds there were no attempts at altitude flights.

Walter Brookins, Harry N. Atwood, Andrew Drew and Jesse Seligman are to make exhibition flights today. There will also be trials at altitude and bomb-throwing contests.

Announcement was made this morning that the meet will be continued Friday, because of the failure to complete the program of Wednesday on account of bad weather.

YEAR'S CROPS ARE MOST VALUABLE

General Rains Have Improved Conditions, Shows Annual Report.

That the bugbear of hard times prophesied in connection with recent reports of general crop failures is thoroughly unfounded, is proved by the annual crop report issued by Lord & Thomas for 1911.

While it is true that, speaking nationally, there will be a shortage in grain products, on the other hand prices for these products show a much higher percentage over last year than the products does a loss.

Michigan Farmers Prosperous.

The Michigan Farmer, in a report given by the editor, states that while the drought conditions affecting portions of the north central and middle states have been severely felt over a considerable section of Michigan, crops and crop prospects have not been damaged to the extent which was predicted, and in the case of most crops the loss from this cause will be more than made up to the Michigan farmer through the better prices which he will receive for his products, owing to the fact that crop production is exceedingly varied in Michigan, while the yield of crops harvested and the prospects for growing crops are better than in many other states and in most instances at least better than the average for the country, as shown by the last government report.

The estimated average yield of wheat for the state was 18 bushels per acre. With an acreage estimated to be 4% above the average for the past five years, this estimate would indicate an aggregate yield for the state in excess of 16,000,000 bushels.

The hay crop this year in Michigan is estimated at 1¼ tons per acre, as compared with 1.3 in 1910.

The condition of the bean crop, which is an important one in Michigan, was estimated at 81% of normal on August 1, as compared with 85% one year ago. Conditions in many bean producing localities have materially improved since August 1, owing to favorable showers.

The Michigan Farmer also reports that apples this year suffered a drop. Notwithstanding this, however, and the fact that the winter varieties did not set as full a crop as the earlier varieties, the crop prospect is twice as good as it was one year ago. On August 1 the official estimate placed the average condition of the crop at 41% of normal, as compared with 24% one year ago. The more favorable weather which has prevailed during August has materially bettered conditions, so that the estimate this year can be placed at twice that of last year.

The crop of peaches in the entire state will be about 75% of normal. The total production, however, will be higher than indicated by these figures since the prospects are better in the fruit belt of western Michigan, in which territory the official figures for August 1 placed the condition at 84% of a full crop.

Indiana this year will certainly have a bumper crop of corn. Last year's was called a bumper, but this year's crop averages 91% as against 84% in 1910. The crop report this year shows that Indiana has an acreage of 5,120,000 planted to corn. The wheat crop has also been immense and is rated at 85%, as against 78% in 1910, and a ten-year average of 82%. The report gotten out by the department of agriculture, July 19, reported a fine showing for all crops in this state including all fruits, especially apples and peaches.

The crop this year, although a little short of last year in some respects, is selling at prices that more than compensate for the falling off in quantity, and the producer will realize fully as much on his crops as last year.

Ohio's Crop Big.

According to John E. Cunningham, editor of the Ohio Farmer, the indications are that this year's wheat crop will turn out a little better than last year in both quantity and quality. The condition of corn was doubtful until the fine rains of August 2 and 3. These rains were general over this section and were the salvation of the corn crop, as some sections had suffered severely from the drouth. The condition of oats improved during July and the yield was much better than anticipated.

The prices of all grains are very good this year, with the possible exception of wheat. Hay will be a short crop, but the prices are already very high, so that the smaller crop will realize as high a total price as in former years, without the added cost of transportation. The prices of potatoes are very high.

MAIL ORDER MARKET
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than twenty-one lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

HELP WANTED.

YOU ARE WANTED for government positions. $80.00 month to commence. Annual vacations. Short hours. No "layoffs". Common education sufficient. Over 12,000 appointments coming. Influence unnecessary. Send postal immediately for free list and description of positions open. Franklin Institute, Dept. O 32, Rochester, N. Y.

Ladies' if you want money make plain handkerchiefs at home. Where and how to sell them, with outfit, 25 cents silver. Chas. Moore, Five Mile, West Virginia.

Local representative wanted. Splendid income assured right man to act as our representative after learning our business thoroughly by mail. Former experience unnecessary. All we require is honesty, ability, ambition and willingness to learn a lucrative business. No soliciting or traveling. This is an exceptional opportunity for a man in your section to get into a big paying business without capital and become independent for life. Write at once for full particulars. Address E. R. Marden, Pres. The National Co-Operative Real Estate Company, L 508 Marden Building, Washington, D. C.

500 men 20 to 40 years old wanted at once for Electric Railway motormen and conductors; $60 to $100 a month; no experience necessary; fine opportunity; no strike; write immediately for application blank. Address Box 500, care of Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want agents to build up a permanent and substantial business. We manufacture men's and women's silk hosiery, dress silks, men's silk neckwear, silk handerchiefs, etc., and sell direct. Greatest combinations for holiday gifts ever offered. Agents making $10 to $25 weekly. Write today. Electric City Silk Co., L. O., Main Ave., Scranton, Pa.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

FOR SALE—Montcalm County, Michigan farms, 80 acres, 2 miles to McBride; good buildings; $3,300. 20 acres, 2½ miles to McBride, $1,100. 40 acres, 2 miles to Stanton, $2,000. For particulars write to G. A. Kantz, Stanton, Mich.

NORTH CAROLINA FARM LANDS.

FARM for profit in Eastern North Carolina. The "Nation's Garden Spot." Leads other localities for vegetables, fruits and staple farming on small capital. Homeseekers and investors write Carolina Trucking Development Co., 817 Southern Bldg., Wilmington, N. C.

REAL ESTATE.

Farms Wanted—We have direct buyers. Don't pay commissions. Write describing property, naming lowest price. We help buyers locate desirable property Free. American Investment Association, 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

TOBACCO HABIT.

TOBACCO HABIT CURED or No Cost—Harmless home treatment of roots and herbs. Sure, pleasant, permanent. Send your name now. Ni-Ko Works, 14, Wichita, Kansas.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

JUST OUT—Book you want, boys, and list other books, 10c. Atod Co., West Jefferson, O.

A one Cent post card will post you on what and where to buy your fall and winter suit. Our catalogue with samples and rules for measuring will be mailed free for the asking. A saving of $2.50 to $5 guaranteed on every suit of our $12.50, $15 and $20 ready to wear clothes. See our samples—compare and match us if you can. Jackson's, 954 Liberty Ave., Pittsburg, Pa.

CLAIRVOYANT.

SECRETS of the future revealed free: mail birthdate, 3 questions, 5 2c stamps; reading will surprise you. Prof. Herman, Box 518, Englewood, Colo.

PERSONAL.

LADIES—When delayed or irregular use Triumph Pills, always dependable. "Relief" and particulars free. Write National Medical Institute, Milwaukee, Wis.

FORTUNES TOLD—Past and future, love, marriage, business and all affairs of life carefully treated. Send birthdate and 6c in stamps. Prof. Millet, Box 725, St. John's Newfoundland.

Marriage paper mailed free, reliable, best published. Eastern Agency, 69, Bridgeport, Conn.

Wise Women and discreet men use our remedies, toilet necessities, rubber goods, appliances etc. "Hints and Helps" and illustrated catalogue 2c. Add. Webster Specialty Co., Dept. J-31, Chicago

MARRY—Many wealthy members will marry. All ages. Description free. Reliable Club, Dept. 56, Box 26, Oakland, Cal.

LADIES, make supporters, $12 per hundred; no canvassing; material furnished; stamped envelope for particulars. Wabash Supply Co., Dept. W-23, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—More advertisers to know that TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE is a big business getter. Use its columns every issue and get big results. Advertising rates reasonable, circulation guaranteed. Address, Weekly Blade, Toledo, O.

A five-line advertisement, same size and style as the above, will cost only $3.00 for one insertion in the

Mail Order Market Column of

The Toledo Weekly Blade

You can place your proposition in a Quarter Million Homes, from Maine to California, and before over a Million Readers every week.

A new business can be started or you can buy, sell or trade by using the Mail Order Market of The Toledo Weekly Blade.

FILL OUT THE COUPON BELOW.

MAIL ORDER MARKET.

Figure 7 words to a line, each line costing 60c. Send cash with order. Address your letter to Toledo Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Gentlemen—I enclose copy of an advertisement to measure...... lines, which I desire you to insert in the MAIL ORDER MARKET. I am sending remittance of $...... to cover the cost of same.

Name ....

Street ....

City and State..

TELLS HOW TO FATTEN POULTRY

Government Issues Bulletin Giving Complete Data on Many Methods.

A bulletin entitled "Fattening Poultry" describing successful methods of fattening poultry on a large commercial scale and giving complete data on the feeding of over 100,000 birds, has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. It gives information of operations on an extensive scale and so far as known is the first publication showing the cost of producing a pound of gain in poultry.

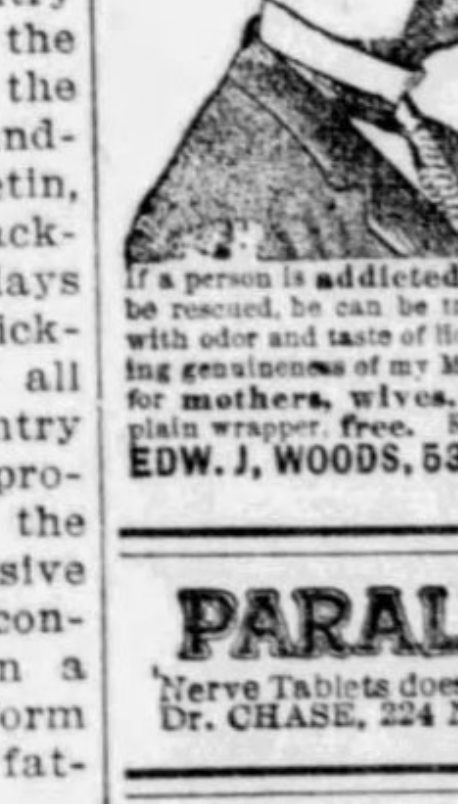
"The successful feeding of poultry depends largely on the ability of the feeder to notice the condition of the chickens on feed," is one of the fundarmentals laid down by the bulletin. "The common practice in poultry packing houses is to feed each lot 17 days or less. Most of the milk-fed chickens are feed 14 days. Practically all of the special feeding in this country involves the use of milk, which produces the milk-fed chickens of the market. Milk, while the least expensive seems to be the most essential constituent of the nation, and when a feeder cannot get milk in some form he generally does not attempt to fatten poultry commercially.

"Crate feeding from troughs is the method employed in this country by most of the large fattening establishments, with 6 to 10 fowls in a crate. Birds fed only for a short time may be forced on highly concentratd feeds, whereas if fed longer they may need a ration containing a greater variety and less concentrated.

"Milk seems to have a very important influence on the digestive process, keeping the fowls in good condition under forced feeding. Beef broth is used to some extent but it is not as good as milk. At the beginning fowls should be fed lightly for two or three feeds, gradually increasing the amount until they do not clean up all that is given t othem. The main object should be to keep their appetites keen and at the same time have them consume as much feed as they can assimilate. By feeding a small amount often they will eat a greater quantity and their appetites will remain keener."

The conclusions reached by the investigation show that general purpose fowls make more economical gains in fattening than the Mediteranean class. The average person will get better results in fattening by feeding three times rather than twice daily. It was found that the average cost of feed and labor per pound of gain for a large lot of poultry was 9.09 cents and the cost of the feed alone was 7.10 cents. It was also observed that hens made less gain than chickens, in crate fattening and that low grade wheat flour was a more economical feed than oat flour at the present prices of grain.

A copy of this bulletin may be obtained by addressing a request to the Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., for Bulletin 140 of the Bureau of Animal Industry.



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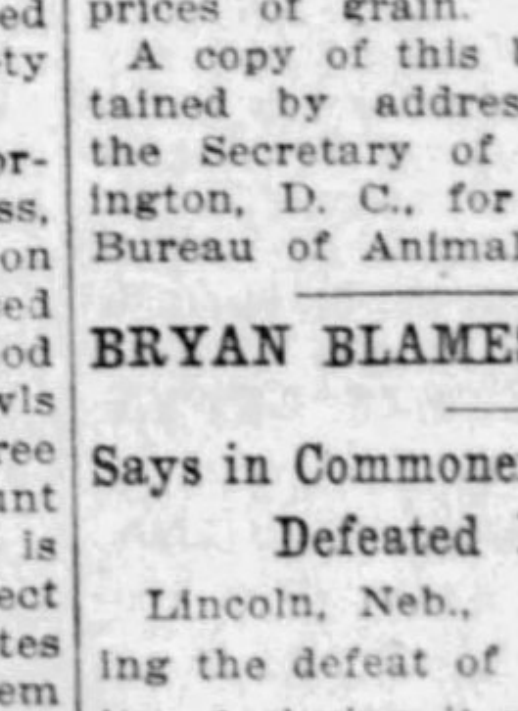

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BRYAN BLAMES CHAMP CLARK

Says in Commoner Annexation Bogy Defeated Reciprocity.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 28.—Deploring the defeat of Canadian reciprocity, declaring it was largely a result of the annexation bogy, and putting the blame on Champ Clark, William Jennings Bryan discusses the outcome in the forthcoming issue of his Commoner. He writes:

"Speaker Clark's declaration in favor of annexation was an indiscreet utterance for one occupying a position of authority and had much to do with the result because of the use made of it."

Figures don't lie. Sometimes we wish they did.

The Peace Page.

CONDUCTED BY ELIZABETH AYRES

Mary Cassidy's Trip-Takin'

By ELIZABETH AYRES

Aw, that Mary Cassidy, an' her that full av the divil!

'Tis about her trip-takin' I do be tellin', which same she took wan day racent, her havin' been told be the lady she accommodates wid washin', 'twas her that was needin' a rist an' a vacation, an' a change of scane, that same being t'ought beneficial for them wid a steady job av workin', or wid a steady job av havin' nothin' to do an' thim not knowin' what to do nixt for fun-havin'.

'Twas Mary Cassidy that had the money gave her for trip-takin' be the lady she accommodates wid washin', her bein' the rich woman wid a big heart for the poor.

Sure 'twas Mary Cassidy that come in me kitchen wid excitement an' ready money, her showin' off wid bills that was a twinty, before she went an' had it changed into wans to make it look more, an' her speakin' stylish like 'twas her rich lady friend wid more money than sinse, that was talkin'.

“'Ye must be wore out, Mrs. Cassidy,' says she, says Mary Cassidy to me, “ye bein' a hardworkin' woman, let alone the mother of eight, not to mention Cassidy, him bein' no child, but 'tis most likely he's gave to fit-t'rowin' occasional, as is common wid most min,' says she, her bein' the wise woman wid experience av her own.” says Mary Cassidy, tippin' me wan wink, me tippin' her back that same.

“So 'tis wid Donovan,” says I.

“So 'tis wid Cassidy,” says she. Wid that we both gave wan laugh.

“Ann Donovan,” says she, “'twas me rich lady friend that up an' slipped me wan bill, that same bein' a twinty, an' her being that rich an' reckless wid money. 'Twas me that was sayin' wid calmness, whilst near climbin' the wall. “Aw, 'tis true you do be spakin' 'Tis me that needin' a trip, but ye may take it from me, 'twas niver me that was expectin' to be havin' that same, though 'tis not the likes o' Mary Cassidy that'll be lavin' Dennis, her youngest, or knowin' where 'tis she'll be trippin'.

“Aw, sure, 'tis me that'll be havin' the ilegant time, but 'tis most heart-broke I'll be wid lavin' me family, let alone Cassidy, that lonesome, him an' me niver havin' been parted since we was made wan, us niver yet havin' had money enough for doin' that same. There's many a wan that's parted be too much money, Ann Donovan. 'Tis not so wid us Cassidys. Glory be to Ireland,” says she.

“No more is it so wid us Donovans,” says I. “Niver have we saw trouble t'rough too much money.”

“'Tis me that's thankin' ye kindly,' says I to me rich lady friend,” says Mary Cassidy. “Sure 'tis her that's the grand woman, Ann Donovan,” says she, speakin' with proud airs.

'Twas me that was knowin' Mary Cassidy had no heart for trip-takin', her bein wan for stayin' at home, though trip-takin' was what she took an' done, whin 'twas ready she was, her comin' near to borryin' the clothes offen me back, her thinkin' to be needin' more than she had of her own, that same bein' scarce none at all, her puttin' the most on Katie, her eldest, her bein' a fine lookin' girl. 'Twas Mary Cassidy that was spindin' her money in dribs for this thing an' that, till 'twas me that was sayin', 'twas no trip she'd be takin' at all, at all, unless 'twas soon she was startin', which same she was not. Niver a word did she let outen her where she was goin', her comin' in moren wanct a day, an her sayin': “Aw, Ann Donovan, 'tis somethin' fierce, this trip-takin', whin ye have eight of your own, let alone Cassidy, an' him that mad he's spachless, an' him sayin', 'whativer will ye be doin' now, Mary Cassidy, wid your trip-takin' an' money spindin' that wild. 'Tis me that should be showin' me aut'ority, an' biddin' ye stay at home, 'tis where ye belong,” says he.

“Wid that, 'twas me that gave him the grand laugh,” says she, “me not havin' the hearin' for the wurd 'au'tority,' though 'tis coaxed I can be.”

'Twas Mary Cassidy that had the neighbors all tore up wid excitement, wid the news av her trip, her havin' told it around, an' 'twas ivery wan av her eight, savin' Dennis, her youngest, him not talkin' yet, that was braggin' that fierce, till they was enemies wid all the children on the block, an' miny a bat they got for their proud airs.

“'Tis servin' ye right,” says their ma. “'Tis the proud wans that always gits the worst bats.”

'Twas more talkin' than trippin' that Mary Cassidy was doin,' her puttin' off namin' the day, like 'twas bein' courted she was, an' her that shy.

“Are ye, or are ye not goin' trip-takin', Mary Cassidy?” says I, me bein' tired av hearin' the talk.

“I am,” says she, “when 'tis me that's wore out enough to be feelin' the need av a rist an' a vacation.”

“Sure, 'tis me that's needin' wan now,” says I, handin' her wan.

'Twas her that at last got ashamed to be cuttin' acrost the yard an' t'rough me kitchen door, wid excuses for not startin'. “'Tis tomorrow I'm goin', Ann Donovan,” says she, wan mornin', “me havin' made a new suit for Dennis, me youngest, outen Cassidy's wore out overalls, an' him lookin' swate enough to be honey. 'Tis cut Russian,” says she, speakin' stylish. “Aw, sure, 'tis the ilegant thing!”

“An' for why do ye put Russian clothes on the Irish?” says I, speakin' wid coldness.

“Aw,” says she, “'tis not me that's for sure knowin' whether 'tis Russian or Frinch. 'Tis the name some wan has gave thim trousies and blousies which same ye hold down wid a belt. 'Tis me that'll be findin' it convanient for hitchin' on Dennis, whin 'tis me hands that is full. Ye may take it from me, Ann Donovan, Dennis, me youngest, is a grand sight in thim Russians, whether ye look at him forninst or behint, him lookin' the same both ways.”

'Twas true the nixt mornin'. Mary Cassidy, not havin' the face to stay home no more, up an' started trip-takin', makin' excitement, be havin' a hack drive up to her door, where wan niver drove before, an' her sayin' there was nothin' too good for the Irish, let alone the Cassidys, an' her steppin' into the hack, wid a proud toss av the red head av her, as if she was wearin' willow plumes, which same she was not. Aw, Dennis was sure the grand sight in thim Russians, held down wid a black leather belt, he was favorin' that fierce, 'twas not him that could be kapin' the two hands av him offen that same.

“Good-by, to ye all,” says Mary Cassidy, “'tis me that'll be home whin I come. Take care av yourself, Ann Donovan,” says she, “an' will ye kindly kape the two eyes av ye on me Katie an' Cassidy, an' the rist of me family, while I am gone? Sure, 'tis me that'll be thankin' ye for havin' the heart of a worthy woman, if ye'll be doin' that same,” says she, speakin' wid politeness.

Wid that, the hack drove off, her settin' in ilegant style, wid niver a word let outen her, where she was goin', and her trip-takin' for the first time in her life! 'Twas elopin' she was, wid Dennis, her youngest.

“Now, what do you know about that!” says I to Katie Cassidy, her standin' near by.

'Twas her that was knowin' nothin' at all, an' 'twas Cassidy that was knowin' that same, him havin' went to his job before Mary Cassidy took an' started from home. Sure, 'twas lonesome that day wid no Mary Cassidy cuttin' acrost the yard' an' wid me thinkin' 'twas her that might be long gone, an' me lookin' for trouble whin Cassidy should come home an' her missin', whin 'twas him that would be expictin' to find his home the same, which it is not, wid Mary Cassidy gone.

Aw sure, there's no sinse in iver worrying about Mary Cassidy. 'Tis her that always comes home. An' what do you think she took an' done? 'Twas her that come drivin' up in the hack, when 'twas at the top av the evenin' an' Donovan an' Cassidy was home from their jobs, smokin' their pipes, leanin' agin the Cassidy's door, wid nayther av thim speakin' wan wurd, an' Cassidy that glum, 'twas heartbroke he looked, an' me wid no news to comfort his soul. 'Twas thin, up drove Mary Cassidy, wid Dennis doin' the fine job of slapin' acrost her lap, an' him wearin' thim Russians an' lookin' the ilegant sight.

“Good evenin' to all av ye,” says she, grabbin' Dennis by the belt, an' steppin' out av the hack wid grand airs, an' her payin' the driver like a rich woman wid money to spend that careless an' wild, an' him givin' her the ilegant tip av his hat, whilst sayin': “'Tis me that's hopin' to be remimbered, Mrs. Cassidy, whin 'tis hack-ridin' ye're wishin' to go again,” an' her sayin', “sure, 'tis ye that's the gintleman driver. I'll not be forgettin' your name.”

“What iver have ye been doin', now Mary Cassidy?” says Cassidy, speakin' wid astonishment.

“'Tis me that's been havin' the grand trip-takin',” says she, speakin' wid gayness. “'Tis me that's been drove in a hack all day, an' all over town, me niver havin' had hack-drivin' enough before. Aw sure, 'tis th grand trip-takin', Dennis, me youngest, an' me has been havin', wid polite thanks to the lady, 'tis me that accommodates wid washin'.”

Wid that, 'twas her that cut apast Cassidy, t'rough the door, him niver sayin' wan wurd, an' wid Donovan sayin' that same.

“Did ye iver see the likes o' that trip-takin'!” says I.

'Twas nayther Donovan nor Cassidy that was speakin' wan wurd.

THE COZY CORNER

OUR MOTTO
Here we meet for
Health, hapiness and
Good cheer.

AUNT KATE'S GOLDEN WEDDING

To Elizabeth and Readers of the Peace Page—A while ago I saw in The Blade an account of a golden wedding. I thought then that I would tell you about ours, which we celebrated in the past spring. Well, we invited our guests and served our own refreshments, and we had a plenty. We have two daughters, both married, and living near enough to us so we can go and make them a visit and get back the same day. There are five grandchildren and one great-grandchild and all were present, with about forty others. Dinner, conversation and music occupied the time. Our granddaughter played the organ and sang. Among the pieces she played and sang was “Put on Your Old Gray Bonnet.” They had made me a gray bonnet and I had it on while she was singing.

Married fifty years! That is a long time and in that time one sees a good many ups and downs, but all seemed to enjoy our anniversary, especially the host and hostess. We were remembered by a good many presents; some very valuable ones. It is sweet to be remembered by our friends.

We live in the best part of Michigan, in the suburbs of a flourishing city, one half mile from the trolley cars. We attend church in the city and have a good many of its advantages, but not the noise, or city taxes. My husband and I live alone in a comfortable home we call our own. We keep a horse, a cow and many chickens. I do my own work, excepting the washings. Sometimes, with a little help from my other half, we do that.

A lady said to me last summer, “we have had our day.”

I said I was having mine every day in doing my work, having company, and going when I can. Of course I am not young, but my theory is to keep doing, to keep young and active. We are living with a good hope of Heaven. —Aunt Kate, of Michigan.

The opening of your letter is not in print, Aunt Kate, as you will take notice, but I thank you very much for writing so kindly. I am glad you told us about your golden wedding and about your “theory.” It is one that will stand the test of practice. Keep a-going.—Elizabeth.

THE KID WAGON

Friends of the Cozy Corner—Many times I have thought of writing a letter, but never made the attempt.

This is a beautiful morning. I did not attend church today, as my health is not very good and we have a long way to go. My little girl took the Sunday school examination recently and was the best in the class of 35, so I feel very proud of her. Tomorrow morning the school bells will be ringing after the summer vacation. My little girl is 12 years old and will be in the seventh grade. She rides in what we call here “the kid wagon,” as the distance is too long for her to walk. The wagon is covered and has seats at each side and blankets. The driver has a good team and is very good to “his little flock.” I will be rather lonesome when she goes to school, as she is all I have at home, my other daughter having employment away. But the canning season is at hand and I shall be very busy.

We live on a farm of 100 acres, so there is plenty of work to do, and “then some.” The dry weather did not affect our crops as much as it did some in this locality. We had a fine crop of oats, wheat and buckwheat. Corn is looking quite promising, as we have had some fine rains during the past few days. I have a good garden and raise a nice lot of chickens. They always pay their way.

This week is the great Conneaut Lake fair. We may possibly drive over for one day, if I feel like going. I love to travel and have company, and I love my family and my home.

We all enjoy The Blade, especially my little girl. She enjoys “The Nifties” so much. There were some boys camping near our home this summer and she called them The Nifties.

With best wishes to all readers of The Blade and to Elizabeth, I will sign myself “Bird,” of the Pines and Maples, Pennsylvania, August 27, 1911.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA

Dear Friends—This is a beautiful Sunday morning, September 17. I have just been reading the Peace Page and thinking of those who are connected with it, and it gives me much pleasure. How I should like to meet many of the writers for this page and form their acquaintance. Their company would be so entertaining.

My mind often wanders away to distant lands, and I view many of nature's most beautiful works. They are my most happy moments. I am a great lover of nature; the beautiful flowers, rivers, ocean and bays are all delightful to my soul. The ocean was once my playground, and I enjoyed its ruggedness. I saw many beautiful lands and many a strange face. I am now quietly engaged on my farm, where I can enjoy friends and The Blade and read letters from all parts of the country.

Tell Wilber Green to tell us something more about the west. Tell all those happy ones to write letters. We boys, down here in Dixie, have all we can say grace to now, saving our cotton crop.

We are having fine weather and fine crops. We are living in a blessed land. The all-wise Father of Mercy is with us. We have many things to thank Him for.

Tell Mrs. Manly Church of Estey, Mich., she must look closely after her cooking. There are many of the visitors to this page I should like to meet. I hope you will all come again. I will tell you some day who I am and where I am. Good-bye to all. With many thanks to Elizabeth.—Wild Bill, North Carolina.

The temperance poem, Saved at Last, is wanted “very, very much.”

SOME POINTERS

By Elizabeth.

Aw, 'twas me that put up wan grand can of preserves, made offen some illigant plums, gave me by the lady I accommodates wid washin'; an' 'twas Dennis, me youngest, let alone the rist of me eight, that took an' ate them all before they was cold in the can. For why should I care? I do not. Sure 'tis what they was for. Am I a liar?—Mary Cassidy.

The real optimist, not only sees the bright side of things, but he can come up smiling to try again, after every knock-down blow.

When in doubt as to what to say or do, say and do nothing until you see the right way.

You cannot go very far wrong if you travel the way of peace. None can quarrel with you, if you will not quarrel.

Peace is the strongest force there is, but only a few have made this discovery.

There is a heap of perfectly good time wasted, in worrying about a trouble that may come. Keep your mind clear from this clutter, and if difficulties arise, you will be better equipped to meet them.

Real beauty cannot be rubbed on. It must go deeper than the skin. This kind of beauty cannot be rubbed off.

Never is there anything unkind intended by these Pointers. This is the Pointer I want to have you all fully understand. Unkindness has no place on the Peace Page.

You may be a Peace and Mercy band all by your lonesome if you will. You'll not find yourself lacking for company.

“Learn to live, live to learn;
Ignorance like a fire doth burn.”

Ignorance of books is not the greatest ignorance. Ignorance of the ways of peace, of kindness, of justice, of Charity, of unselfishness and honesty, is the ignorance which works the most harm.

Be a booster, not a knocker. You know, without telling, which of these two your highness, Yourself, prefers to have.

Once more—Here's hoping.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

The prehistoric mound, at Moundsville, West Virginia, 79 feet high, 900 feet in circumference at base.

TRY TO:
Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.
Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

MOUNDSVILLE, W. VA.

Dear Peace Page Readers—I have been a constant reader of The Blade for—well, 25 years. I remember the Nasby Letters and enjoyed them very much. The various departments of The Blade are all interesting and instructive and it has become dear to me. For many moons I have been very much interested in The Peace Page. Elizabeth is certainly making it interesting, instructive and uplifting. Her host of excellent correspondents are doing more toward universal peace than all the warships in existence.

The Blade Book is becoming better each week. “The Old Jigger from up the Crick” is very interesting, and Piggie is another writer I like to read. Words fail to express my appreciation of the geographical spice we get from the descriptions given of the different sections of our great country.

I live about four miles south of the city of Moundsville, the county seat of Marshall county. The population is about 9,000. The West Virginia penitentiary is located here and there are many factories. The city has fine churches, representing several denominations and there are no saloons. It is nicely laid out. Most of the streets are paved, and beautiul lawns and shade trees are everywhere. Located on the banks of the beautiful Ohio, there are splendid facilities for shipping. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad passes through, with a branch down to the river. The Wheeling Traction Company's line extends to the southern part. You can take a trolley car here and get almost to Pittsburg by changing cars at Wheeling. There is talk of building a line down the river to Parkersburg, which would make nearly 200 miles of trolley line.

Moundsville, when first laid out, was called the Grave Creek Flats. Then the portion above the railroad was called Elizabethtown, but later was named from the beautiful mound which occupies a whole city block. There are beech, oak and sugar trees on this mound, nearly two feet in diameter.

I fear those waste baskets will get me, if I-don't-watch-out—Tecumseh, West Virginia.

MOUNDSVILLE CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

ANOTHER “HOBBY” LETTER

To continue the discussion of “hobbies”, we have two letters for this week.

To the M. G. R., Greeting—In response to the suggestion of “Pennemite Jake,” please permit me to express myself. There are two kinds of hobbies, constructive and destructive. Any aspiration which betters mankind is laudable and praiseworthy while those of the negative variety should be suppressed. It is well to look beyond the narrow horizon of everyday affairs; knock at the door of the store house of wisdom, and drink from the fountain of universal knowledge, yet, after a lifetime devoted to the quest, we are but primary students in the great book of erudition, whose pages are filled with the accquired learning of the scholars of many generations.

My own particular hobby consists of poetical composition. Thus far, I have written two books of verse and several songs, for which my colaborator is composing the music.

While winning my way as a poet I have also been constrained to battle with the stern realities of life, for, being a poor man, I have eaten my bread in the sweat of my brow. Yet I have found time to “consider the lily” and perceive the beautiful in life. Having, I trust, added something to the sum of human knowledge, I am repaid for the years of thought devoted to this “hobby.” Because of lowly birth, our minds need not be base, for by looking up we may walk “with feet on the earth and head in the clouds,” and the world will be better for our having lived therein. Respectfully—N. O. Claypool, Pennsylvania.

I am not quite sure about “that head in the clouds” business. Too much toploftiness makes one forget to be human, and human we must be if the world is to be “better for our having lived therein.”—Elizabeth.

HER HOBBY

To the Peace Page Readers—Have just eaten my dinner—we are country folks and have dinner at noon—and, as I have very little time for reading and love to read while eating, I, of course, read the letters on the Peace Page. I see someone asks for the poem “If you want to go tomorrow, you've got to go today.” Is it not very true in more than poetry, if you want a friend when you are in need tomorrow, be a friend to someone today.

Yes, Pennemite Jake, I believe we all have a hobby, or should have one. I think some of us go backward, and, instead of trying to get higher, aiming and studying to make the most of ourselves and our lives, thereby bettering not only ourselves but those around us, we follow the tide and gradually retrograde till we scarcely know ourselves.

My hobby is evangelistic. If I can be assisting in the work of saving or helping a soul I am happy, but I always want to be going on higher. I study and do all the work for five in the family. I am taking a nurse's medical course by mail, and in this way I have been of use, not only to myself and family, but to our neighbors. I am trying for a state diploma for Bible study.

I was born in Potter county, Pennsylvania, 39 years ago, and would be delighted to wander once again among the hills and go to the old Twilliger water mill, but, I believe, only the race is left.

Well, my dear Elizabeth, I am not afraid of any waste basket, as I believe all homes should have them. So if this should not be printed, I shall not mourn, for joy cometh in the morning.—Your friend, I. D., of West Virginia.

FROM A PITTSBURG LAD

Dear M. G. R.'s—I hope you will slow down just long enough for a city lad to hop on. I come from the smoky city of Pittsburg. We have been taking The Blade for a number of years and we like it very much. I have been reading the paper for a long time, so I thought I would join you.

The city I come from lies at the junction of the Ohio, Monongahela and Allegheny rivers. It is quite dirty, but there are some pretty spots in and around it. This is the greatest iron manufacturing city in the world, and lies in the heart of the bituminous coal region. On a foggy day it is very smoky. Pittsburg is noted also for its inland commerce.

The Ohio river took a sudden rise and is full of large steamboats with tows of coal going down the river. We have an exposition which is of great interest to Pittsburgers and all visitors.

The city is noted historically. It still has Fort Duquesne, which Washington captured in the French and Indian war. It was the scene of Braddock's defeat, also. Pittsburg people are very proud of their ball team and they have the largest field in the world—Forbes field.

Well, I guess my letter is getting long. If Elizabeth lets it escape the waste basket I will come again and tell more about the place.—Your friend, Smoky City Lad.

OUR COOK BOOK

By BLADE HOUSEKEEPERS

Canned Cucumbers.

This is the way to can large, sliced cucumbers and have them for Christmas as good as fresh ones. Pare and slice large cucumbers. Let them stand over night in weak salt water. In the morning drain off the water carefully. Slice in some onions as you would for immediate table use. Pack the cucumbers and onions in glass jars and pour over hot this mixture. To each quart of vinegar, one pint of sugar. Do not have vinegar too strong. Allspice and pepper to suit the taste. Seal tightly and the cucumbers will be like fresh ones any time during the winter.

Pickled Peaches.

Put the peaches in salted water for 24 hours, using one pint of salt to a gallon of water. After this, soak in fresh water for 24 hours. To a gallon of vinegar use four pounds of sugar. Boil the peaches in this for a few moments or until tender. Put two cloves in each peach. Pack in a jar and pour syrup over. Rub peaches with a cloth before putting them in brine.—A Friend, Maple Ridge, Michigan.

Chopped Beet Relish.

One and a half quarts of chopped, cooked beets; the same quantity of chopped cabbage, one cup of chopped horseradish, two cups of sugar, one tablespoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of black pepper, one teaspoonful of celery seed, one of white mustard seed, one quart of vinegar. Cook this until it boils, then seal in glass jars. This is very good.—A Friend from New York state.

Beet Salad.

One quart of beets, cooked and chopped, the same of chopped cabbage, one cup of grated horseradish, one and a half cups of sugar, a teaspoonful of salt, a half teaspoonful of black pepper and vinegar to cover. This will keep for a long time and makes a nice relish.

Chilli Sauce.

Twenty-four ripe tomatoes, four onions, six bell peppers, six cups of vinegar, one cup of brown sugar, four tablespoonfuls of salt, one teaspoonful of all kinds of spices, and two and a half teaspoonfuls of mustard.

Scald the tomatoes and remove the skins. Chop the onions and peppers fine, and cook all together for an hour, taking care not to scorch the mixture as it thickens. This is fine.

Piccalilli.

One cabbage, four green peppers, six onions, one peck of green tomatoes, all chopped; one cup of salt and one quart of vinegar. Cook 30 minutes, then drain. Scald together two quarts of vinegar, two pounds of sugar and one teaspoonful each of cinnamon, allspice, ginger and cloves. The spices may be tied in a bag if preferred. Pour over the pickle and cook 20 minutes. This may be sealed or kept in glass jars.—Regina P. Bowman, North Carolina.

Creamed Chicken.

Dress and joint a young chicken. Place in a bread pan. Covers with sweet cream; season with salt and pepper and one heaping tablespoon of butter. Cook in the oven until the chicken is tender and brown on top. Take up chicken and pour the gravy in a bowl. This is delicious.—Mrs. G., Illinois.

GOLD WEDDING RING FREE
Send for 12 packages of our beautiful high grade gold embossed post cards to distribute at 10c pkg. Return us the $1.20 when collected and we will send you by return mail this very fine 14K gold filled heavy band ring, not the cheap kind. Address R.F. MOSER, 391 Household Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

TOMATO MINCEMEAT

In immediate response to the request for a green tomato mincemeat recipe, published in Our Correspondents' column of The Weekly Blade for the past week, we have received the two recipes published below. Everything I ask you people for, I always get. Well, you know I am much obliged.—Elizabeth.

Tomato Mincemeat, No. 1.

One peck of green tomatoes, chopped fine; three pounds of brown sugar; two of raisins; two nutmegs; one tablespoon of cinnamon, one of cloves one of salt, evenful; one teaspoon of ginger. Cook three hours. Just before taking from the fire, put in one cup of vinegar. Do not pour off any of the juice of the tomato, but boil it down, until it is right to make into pies, then can as any fruit. This makes five quarts.—G. H. W., Stockton New York.

Tomato Mincemeat, No. 2.

Seven quarts of green tomatoes, chopped; five pounds of raisins; one peck of apples; 10 cups brown sugar; two tablespoonfuls of salt; two of cloves; three of cinnamon; eight tablespoonfuls of vinegar to each quart. Boil two hours and seal. If vinegar is very strong, use half vinegar and half water.—Mrs. Reigel, Brookville Ohio.

Stops a Cough Quickly
--Even Whooping Cough

A Whole Pint of the Quickest, Surest Cough Remedy for 50c. Money Refunded If It Fails.

If you have an obstinate, deep-seated cough, which refuses to be cured, get a 50-cent bottle of Pinex, mix it with home-made sugar syrup and start taking it. Inside of 24 hours your cough will be gone, or very nearly so. Even whooping-cough is quickly conquered in this way.

A 50-cent bottle of Pinex, when mixed with home-made sugar syrup, gives you a pint—a family supply—of the finest cough remedy that money could buy, at a clear saving of $2. Very easy to prepare—full directions in package.

Pinex soothes and heals the inflamed membranes with remarkable rapidity. It stimulates the appetite, is slightly laxative, and has a pleasant taste—children take it willingly. Splendid for croup, asthma, bronchitis, throat tickle, chest pains, etc., and a thoroughly successful remedy for incipient lung troubles.

Pinex is a special and highly concentrated compound of Norway White Pine extract, rich in guaiacol and other healing pine elements. It has often been imitated, though never successfully, for nothing else will produce the same results. Simply mix with sugar syrup or strained honey, in a pint bottle, and it is ready for use.

Anyone who tries Pinex will quickly understand why it is used in more homes in the U. S. and Canada than any other cough remedy. The genuine is guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. Certificate of guarantee is wrapped in each package. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., 242 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

POETS' CORNER

WHEN THE COWS COME HOME

By Mrs. Agnes E. Mitchell.

With klingle, klangle, klingle,
'Way down the dusky dingle,
The cows are coming home;
Now sweet and clear, and faint and low,
The airy tinklings come and go
Like chimings from some far-off tower,
Or patterings of an April shower
That makes the daisies grow;
Ko-ling, ko-lang,
Ko-ling, ko-lang, kolinglelingle,
'Way down the darkening dingle
The cows come slowly home;
And old-time friends, and twilight plays,
And starry nights, and sunny days,
Come trooping up the misty ways,
When the cows come home.

With jingle, jangle, jingle,
Soft tones that sweetly mingle,
The cows are coming home;
Malvine, and Pearl, and Florimel,
De Kamp, Redrose and Gretchen Schell
Queen Bess, and Sylph, and Spangled Sue
Across the fields I hear her loo-oo,
And clang her silver bell;
Go-ling, go-lang,
Go-ling, go-lang, golinglelingle,
With faint, far sounds that mingle,
The cows come slowly home.
And mother songs of long-gone years,
And baby joys, and childish tears,
And youthful hopes and youthful fears,
When the cows come home.

With ringle, rangle ringle,
By two and threes and single,
The cows are coming home;
Through violet air we see the town,
And the summer sun a-slipping down;
The maple in the hazel glade
Throws down the path a longer shade,
And the hills are growing brown.
To-ring, To-rang,
To-ring, to-rang, toringlelingle,
By threes and fours and single,
The cows come slowly home;
The same sweet sound of worldless psalm,
The same sweet June-day rest and calm,
The same sweet scent of bud and balm,
When the cows come home.

With tinkle, tankle, tinkle,
Through fern and periwinkle,
The cows are coming home,
A-loitering in the checkered stream,
Where the sun-rays glance and gleam,
Clarine, Peachbloom, and Phoebe Phyllis
Stand knee-deep in the creamy lilies
In a drowsy dream;
To-link, to-lank,
To-link, to-lank, tolinklelinkle,
O'er bands with buttercups a-twinkle,
The cows come slowly home;
And up through Memory's deep ravine
Come the brook's old song and its old-time sheen,
And the crescent of the silver queen,
When the cows come home.

With klingle, klangle, klingle,
With loo-oo, and moo-oo and jingle
The cows are coming home;
And over there on Merlin hill,
Hear the plaintive cry of the whip-poorwill;
The dewdrops lie on the tangled vines,
And over the poplars Venus shines,
And over the silent mill;
Ko-ling, ko-lang,
Ko-ling, ko-lang, kolinglelingle,
With ting-a-ling and jingle
The cows come slowly home;
Let down the bars; let in the train
Of long-gone songs, and flowers and rain,
For dear old times come back again
When the cows come home.

I LOVE YOU, MOTHER

By Joy Allison.

“I love you, mother,” said little John;
Then forgetting work, his cap went on,
And he was off to the garden swing,
Leaving his mother the wood to bring.

“I love you, mother,” said rosy Nell.
“I love you better than tongue can tell.”
Then she teased and pouted full half the day,
Till her mother rejoiced when she went to play.

“I love you, mother,” said little Fan,
“Today I'll help you all I can;
How glad I am that school doesn't keep!”
So she rocked the babe till it fell asleep.

Then stepping softly, she took the broom,
And swept the floor and dusted the room;
Busy and happy all day was she,
Helpful and cheerful as a child could be.

“I love you, mother,” again they said—
Three little children going to bed;
How do you think that mother guessed
Which of them really loved her best?

NATURAL TUNNEL

Dear Blade and Its Readers—As I have not seen any letter from this part of the country, I believe I shall take courage to write a few lines. I live in Russell county, Virginia. The massive beds of coal that have been slumbering beneath these mountains ever since the dawn of creation are now being mined and shipped into the several parts of the world, but the coal business may not interest you, so I will give a sketch of the natural tunnel which is in the adjoining county —Scott. Several years ago the South Atlantic Railroad Co. was seeking a passage from Bristol to the the rich mines of Bigstone Gap. Reaching this point, the track was laid through this great cave and emerged through a way not made with hands, into the valley beyond the mountains. The mouth of this great tunnel, with its walls of one solid rock, stands almost perpendicular, 400 feet high. On this rock may be seen bunches of ferns, and here and there a bunch of flowers, which cling to the little soil that has lodged in the crevices through the ages. At the top we see the beautiful sky, made more beautiful by the green border of the trees that circle on every side.

Standing at the mouth of this natural curosity, we look with wondering eyes upon that stately wall. Passing to the top of the mountin, when we look into the depths of this circle we see one of the grandest sights of all. There is a beautiful stream of crystal water emerging from beneath the mountain and rushing on, almost parallel with the railroad; then, with a turn, it goes beneath it and is lost to sight through the open side of the circle, which is cut from top to bottom as though made especially for the stream to pass through.

The mouth of the tunnel is over 900 feet long and is not in the shape of an ordinary tunnel, but is larger in every way and looks similar to the opening of an immense cave. The walls do not open directly into the mountain, but with a slant, throwing their face outward. The tunnel is not uniform, either in height or width. In others it is just wide enough for the railroad and a stream of water to pass through. This is indeed one of nature's wonders, and it is the only place a train can enter and go through a mountain opened by the hand of God.

As my letter is getting lengthy, I will close. Wishing The Blade and readers much success and happiness, I am—Jay G. Sparks, from Virginia, the land of curiosities and blue grass.

THE SEPTEMBER GALE

By Oliver Wendell Holmes.

The author gives the following
regarding these verses: “This
mendous hurricane occurred on
23d of September, 1815. I remember
well, being then 7 years old.”
I'm not a chicken; I have seen
Full many a chill September,
And though I was younger then,
That gale I well remember;
The day before, my kite
snapped,
And I, my kite pursuing,
The wind whisked off my palm
hat;—
For me two storms were brewing

It came as quarrels sometimes
When married folks get clashing
There was a heavy sigh of two,
Before the fire was flashing,—
A little stir among the clouds,
Before they rent asunder,—
A little rocking of the trees,
And then came on the thunder.

Lord! how the ponds and riv
boiled,
And how the shingles rattled!
And oaks were scattered on
ground,
As if the Titans battled;
And all above was in a howl,
And all below a clatter,—
The earth was like a frying pan,
Or some other such hissing matte

It chanced to be our washing day,
And all our things were drying;
The storm came roaring through
lines,
And set them all a-flying;
I saw the shirts and petticoats
Go riding off like witches;
I lost, ah! bitterly I wept,—
I lost my Sunday breeches!

I saw them straddling through the
Alas! too late to win them;
I saw them chase the clouds, as
The devil had been in them;
They were my darling and my pr
My boyhood's only riches,—
“Farewell, farewell,” I faintly crie
“My breeches! O, my breeches!”

That night I saw them in my drea
How changed from what I k
them!
The dews had steeped their fa
threads,
The winds had whistled through th
I saw the wide and ghastly rents
Where demon claws had torn them
A hole was in their amplest part,
As if an imp had worn them.

I have had many happy years,
And tailors kind and clever,
But those young pantaloons have g
Forever and forever!
And not till fate has cut the last
Of all my earthly stitches,
This aching heart shall cease to m
My loved, my long-lost breeches!

IN THE EVENING BY THE MOONLIG

By B. W. Hitchcock.

In the evening, by de moonlight,
When dis darky's work was over,
We would gather round de fire,
Till de hoecake it was done;
Den we all would eat our supper,
After dat we'd clear de kitchen,
Dat's de only time we had to spare
To have a little fun.
Uncle Gabe would take de fiddle do
Dat hung upon de wall,
While de silver moon was shining cl
and bright;
How de old folks would enjoy it,
Dey would sit all night and listen,
As we sang in de evening by de mo
light.

In de evening by de moonlight,
When de watchdog would be sleepin
In de corner by de fireplace,
Beside de old arm chair,
Where Aunt Chloe used to sit
And tell de picannies stories,
And de cabin would be filled
With merry coons from far and nea
All dem happy times we used to hav
Will ne'er return again;
Everything was den so merry, gay
bright,
And I never will forget it,
Just as long as I remember,
How we sang in de evening by de
light.

CHORUS.
In de evening by de moonlight
You could hear us darkies singing,
In de evening by de moonlight
You could hear de banjo ringing;
How de old folks would enjoy it,
Dey would sit all night and listen,
As we sang in de evening by de mo
light.

POEMS REQUESTED

These songs are wanted: A Sta
Night for a Rambler, Six Feet
Earth Makes us All of One Size, C
in' the Young 'Uns, and The S
That Never Returned.

The songs, Captain Baby Bunti
and Twilight are asked for. “T
light is falling over the way,” is
line from the last mentioned.

Here is a clue to a song rece
requested: “Is there any one here that
is not prepared to enter the Gold
Gate?”

SHE GOT
WHAT SHE
WANTE
This Woman Had to Insi
Strongly, but it Paid
Chicago, Ill.—“I suffered from a
male weakness and stomach troub
and I went to
store to get a bo
of Lydia E. Pi
ham's Vegetab
Compound, but
clerk did not w
to let me have it
he said it was
good and wanted
me to try someth
else, but know
all about it I
sisted and I am
glad I did, for it has cured me.
“I know of so many cases where
men have been cured by Lydia E. P
ham's Vegetable Compound that I
say to every suffering woman if t
medicine does not help her, there
nothing that will.”—Mrs. JANET
2963 Arch St., Chicago, Ill.
This is the age of substitution,
women who want a cure should in
upon Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegeta
Compound just as this woman did,
not accept something else on which
druggist can make a little more pr
Women who are passing throug
critical period or who are suffe
from any of those distressing ills
culiar to their sex should not lose sig
of the fact that for thirty years Ly
E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compo
which is made from roots and he
has been the standard remedy fo
male ills. In almost every comm
you will find women who have b
restored to health by Lydia E. Pi
ham's Vegetable Compound.

ANYBODY CAN LAY IT.

Rubber Roofing

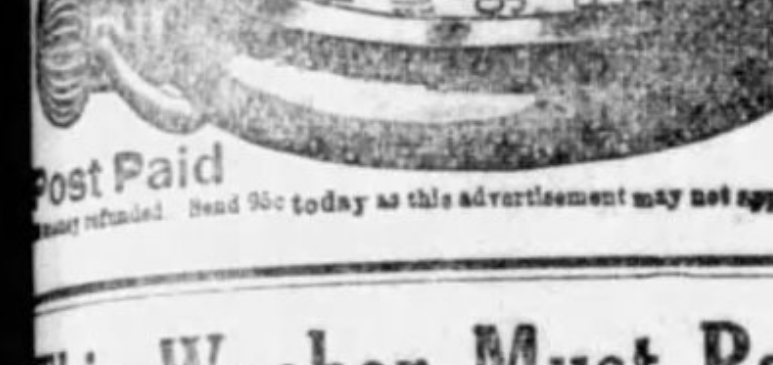
Warranted For Twenty-Five Years. FREIGHT PAID To Any Station East of Rocky Mountains, except Texas, Okla., Colo., N. D., S. D., Wyo., Mont., N. M., La., Ga., Ala., Miss. and Fla., on all orders of three rolls or more. Special Prices to these States on request.

ONE-PLY .... Weighs 35 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.10 per roll.
TWO-PLY ... Weighs 45 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.30 per roll.
THREE-PLY - Weighs 55 lbs., 108 Square Feet, $1.50 per roll.

TERMS CASH: We save you the wholesalers' and retailers' profit. These special prices only hold good for immediate shipment.

Indestructible by Heat, Cold, Sun or Rain.

Write for FREE SAMPLES or order direct from this advertisement. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. We refer you to Southern Illinois National Bank. CENTURY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Dept. 698 East St. Louis, Ills.



Guaranteed 5 Years

To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our great catalogue of Elgin Watches we will send this elegant watch to any address by mail post paid for ONLY 95 CENTS. Regular gentleman's size, open face, full nickel silver plated plain polished case, Arabic dial, lever escapement, stem wind and stem set, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. In addition to the watch, and without any extra charge whatever we send five Mdse. Certificates worth one dollar each when used as part payment on purchases from our catalogue. Send this advertisement to us with your name & address and 95c, and watch & certificates will be sent by return mail postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Send 95c today as this advertisement may not appear again. R. E. CHALMERS & CO., 350 Dearborn St., CHICAGO

This Washer Must Pay for Itself

A MAN tried to sell me a horse once. He said it was a fine horse and had nothing the matter with it. I wanted a fine horse. But, I didn't know anything about horses much. And I didn't know the man very well either.

So I told him I wanted to try the horse for a month. He said "All right, but pay me first, and I'll give you back your money if the horse isn't all right."

Well, I didn't like that. I was afraid the horse wasn't "all right" and that I might have to whistle for my money if I once parted with it. So I didn't buy the horse although I wanted it badly. Now this set me thinking.

You see I make Washing Machines—the "1900 Gravity" Washer.

And I said to myself, lots of people may think about my Washing Machine as I thought about the horse and about the man who owned it.

But I'd never know, because they wouldn't write and tell me. You see I sell my Washing Machines by mail. I have sold over half a million that way.

So, thought I, it is only fair enough to let people try my Washing Machines for a month, before they pay for them, just as I wanted to try the horse.

Now, I know what our "1900 Gravity" Washer will do. I know it will wash the clothes, without wearing or tearing them, in less than half the time they can be washed by hand or by any other machine.

I know it will wash a tub full of very dirty clothes in Six minutes. I know no other machine ever invented can do that, without wearing out the clothes.

Our "1900 Gravity" Washer does the work so easy that a child can run it almost as well as a strong woman, and it don't wear the clothes, fray the edges nor break buttons the way all other machines do.

It just drives soapy water clear through the fibres of the clothes like a force pump might.

So said I to myself, I will do with my "1900 Gravity" Washer what I wanted the man to do with the horse. Only I wont wait for people to ask me. I'll offer first, and I'll make good the offer every time.

Let me send you a "1900 Gravity" Washer on a month's free trial. I'll pay the freight out of my own pocket, and if you don't want the machine after you've used it a month, I'll take it back and pay the freight too. Surely that is fair enough, isn't it?

Doesn't it prove that the "1900 Gravity" Washer must be all that I say it is?

And you can pay me out of what it saves for you. It will save its whole cost in a few months, in wear and tear on the clothes alone. And then it will save 50 cents to 75 cents a week over that in washwoman's wages. If you keep the machine after the month's trial, I'll let you pay for it out of what it saves you. If it saves you 60 cents a week, send me 50 cents a week 'till paid for. I'll take that cheerfully, and I'll wait for my money until the machine itself earns the balance.

Drop me a line today, and let me send you a book about the "1900 Gravity" Washer that washes clothes in 6 minutes.

Address me this way—H. L. Barker, 390 Court Street, Binghamton, N. Y. If you live in Canada, address 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

WILEY VALUES NATION'S HEALTH IN MANY BILLIONS

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 27.—Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, of Washington, D. C., chief of the Federal Agriculture Department, Chemistry Bureau and exonerated star figure in the so-called Wiley pure food controversy, told the National Conservation Congress last night that the health of the nation is worth $540,000,000,000. He made this estimate on the basis of $600 per capita average annual earning of 45,000,000 wage earning adults, each representing $12,000 invested at 5 per cent.

This declaration was made in an address in which he advocated limitation of marriage to normal and healthy individuals, segregation of tubercular and typhoid fever patients as in smallpox, yellow fever and leper cases, establishment of a national department of health and rigid enforcement of pure food and drug laws.

"But there is a natural asset," he continuel, "lying at the very basis of the prosperity of the country which is sometimes overlooked, namely the normal functioning of the human machine, commonly expressed by the term 'health.' This has more to do with the happiness, prosperity and utility of the human organism than any of the other natural assets which I have mentioned."

The dangers which confront this vast asset of the nation, he said, were the inheritance of disease or of weakened bodies, poor nutrition, unwholesome and adulterated food, the taking of disease by infection and unsanitary conditions, the latter caused by overcrowding in the cities and by lack of hygienic knowledge in the country districts.

Would Regulate Marriage.

"Again, by what principle of political economy can the practice be justified of keeping wholesome food in storage until its taste has vanished and poisonous degradation products have been produced?"

Advocating prohibition of marriage of persons afflicted with incurable diseases or imbecile or otherwise grievously beset, he declared the power of the state to protect its citizens from disease may be constitutionally exercised before as well as after birth.

Manufacturing in large cities he condemned, saying "cities should be reserved for exchange and every artisan engaged in production provided with a lot where he can breathe the fresh air and touch Mother Earth."

High Priced Radium.

A stock of radium amounting to one gram and valued at $75,000 is the most important asset of the radium institute opened in London last month for the study of the application of radium for the cure of cancer and for other therapeutic uses. Among the special instruments of the institute is a very fine chemical balance which weighs to one-thousandth of a milligram (about one-hundred-thousandth of a grain), says the Scientific American. There is also a very remarkable microtome, or microscope-section cutter, which will make no less than twenty-five thousand slices from one inch of material. Its extreme fineness has been graphically described by saying that it would cut a blood corpuscle into eight pieces.

How to Sleep.

London Globe.

Dr. Fisher, a physician practicing in Paris, has turned his attention to the matter of sleeping reform. After a series of experiments he has come to the conclusion that the orthodox way of sleeping is wrong, and advocates a complete reversal of the existing order of things. You must have your head on a level with or lower than your feet. If pillows are to be used they must be under the feet instead of the head. The result, he claims, will be amazing, being a sure cure for insomnia as well as a preventive for the nightmare. To prevent any inconvenience by too sudden a change the pillows should be gradually reduced and finally placed under the feet.

WATCH RING & CHAIN FREE FOR SELLING POST CARDS

We positively give FREE a STEM WIND, STEM SET, BEAUTIFULLY ENGRAVED, Plated WATCH, equal in appearance to Solid Gold Watch, American made, guaranteed 5 years, and a beautiful Ring for selling only 20 packages of beautiful high grade art post cards at 10c a package. Order 20 packages, and when sold, send us $2, and we will positively send you the Watch, Ring & Chain. Wells Mfg. Co. Dept. 1028 Chicago

FREE LOCKET AND CHAIN

This beautiful ladies Neck Chain and Locket is bright finished with a cable link chain 22 inches long with spring catch. The locket is Roman finish, highly embossed, Fleur de Lis design and set with 10 first quality brilliants. We are going to give away 5,000 of these pretty lockets and we want you to have one. Send name & address to

THE L. C. CO., 55 FRIEND BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Catarrh Hay Fever Asthma Cured 15 DAYS FREE TRIAL SEND NO MONEY Free

Catar-Acine is the wonderful remedy that has cured thousands of sufferers from Catarrh, Hay Fever, Asthma and Cold in the Head. We Guarantee it to cure You. We'll send you without charge a complete treatment of Catar-Acine to try for 15 days. If you're benefited, send us $1.00. If not, return unused portion. No cure—no pay. Send no money. Write today for Catar-Acine. Try it 15 days at our expense.

BARETTA CHEMICAL CO.
Dept. No. 31, 2804 Olive St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

26 NEW THANKSGIVING & XMAS POST CARDS 10c all different, Some Gold Embossed worth up to 5c each, Richly Colored. Pumpkins, Turkeys, Fruits, Airships, Santa Claus, Best Wishes, etc. Order quick. Kenwood Premium Co. Dept. 33 Chicago

$1.50 Gets this 4-Piece Mission Set

$1.50 brings you this entire mission set—the rich, massive, library table, the two elegant comfort rockers and the big handsome arm chair. Made of best selected solid oak in the popular weathered oak finish. Seats of rockers and chair are heavily padded and upholstered in high grade Imperial leather. A beautiful set that you will be proud to show.

50c per Month. Just let us put this four-piece set in your home for a thirty-day trial. Test it thoroughly, and if at the end of the 30 days you are not satisfied with it in every way, we will send for the goods and refund every cent you have paid. If you are perfectly satisfied at the end of 30 days and wish to keep the set, send us only 50c per month until you have paid our special, low, direct from factory, price of $9.75

FREE CREDIT TO ALL—MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

We charge no interest, and make absolutely no extra charges whatever for our credit service. And our terms are the most liberal in existence. All deals kept strictly confidential, so that no one need know you are buying on credit. Our credit prices are actually 15 to 50 per cent lower than cash prices elsewhere, because our 22 immense retail stores and over a million customers, make it possible for us to buy our goods in far bigger quantities and at much lower prices than any other similar concern on earth. Our strong guarantee—backed by our enormous capital and multi-million dollar resources, protects you on every purchase.

Catalogue Free. "A Message of Joy" will be sent to you free on request. It's the finest and most elaborate catalogue ever printed by a home furnishing concern. Costs us $1.25 to print and mail every copy. It pictures in actual colors over 5,000 different articles, such as stoves, ranges, rugs, curtains and furniture of all kinds, as well as silverware, glassware, chinaware, crockery, etc. It contains 330 pages showing *everything for the home* at unduplicated prices—330 pages that give you *your choice* of the world's best bargains and plenty of time to pay for them. Post card sent *today* will bring you the book *right away*.

HARTMAN FURNITURE & CARPET CO. 3954 N. Wentworth Ave. Chicago, Ill.
—Largest, oldest and best known home furnishing concern in the world (57)
Established 1855—56 years of success 22 Great Stores—1,000,000 customers

MORGAN WAS WHIPPED

Downed by Bear Clique When He Attempts to Force Price Up.

New York, Sept. 28.—J. Pierpont Morgan, pronounced before the congressional committee investigating the steel industry "the most powerful man for good or evil in the United States," was yesterday whipped to a standstill by a powerful bear clique, when he attempted to change the downward course of the stock market into an upward movement.

Upon his statement that the Steel corporation was a legally organized concern and would not dissolve, the prices on the New York Stock Exchange took a rapid jump, with Steel leading.

Fortunes of small speculators were wiped out in five minutes in the afternoon when Steel, after jumping up five points shortly after the opening, suddenly went down six points for the common and 5¼ points for the preferred in an apparently manipulated market.

Many Buy at Top.

There was a scramble on the part of shorts to buy Steel when the market opened, but the price leaped upward so rapidly that many were able to get in only at the top figure of 62 for the common and 113 for the preferred.

The decline came with even greater suddenness than the advance. It happened so quickly that many investors found themselves wiped out.

Aside from times of panic it is doubtful whether the fluctuations of stocks ever were more violent. The market was in a state of complete confusion throughout the day. The range of prices in some cases exceeded six points.

At the close of the turbulent session the bears retired from the field, victorious.

Statement Not Complete.

The United States Steel corporation's statement that dissolution or disintegration was not contemplated was the pivot around which the market moved. To some extent it relieved Wall street's fears. It did not answer the question whether the government was contemplating a suit for its dissolution, however, so the situation was not changed in any of its most perplexing aspects.

Inquiry to Continue.

Washington, Sept. 28.—"The steel trust investigating committee will proceed to carry out its program notwithstanding the assurance of Judge Gary and J. P. Morgan that the law has not been violated," said Representative Stanley, of Kentucky, chairman of the house committee which is inquiring into the Steel corporation affairs. Mr. Stanley declined to comment further upon the statement issued by the United States Steel corporation officials Tuesday. The committee will meet about the first week in November.

WAR ALARMS ENGLAND

Outside of Immediate Combatants She Has More at Stake in the Contest.

London, Sept. 30.—In Great Britain, more than in any other European country outside of the combatants, the war between Italy and Turkey causes apprehension. Damage to England's interests and prestige is a factor in the resultant anxiety. The danger is how far the Turks will exercise self-restraint and limit their retaliation to Italy; how far racial and religious feeling may excite them to political activities.

Much the darkest clouds seem to be in the direction of Greece. Strong fear prevails lest Turkish pride and the necessity for the young Turks government to gain popularity may incite the government to show that it also can play the game of aggression, and demand Greece to give up her claims in Crete.

British officials are more concerned over the possibilities of trouble in the Balkans and Greece than with the actual conflict over Tripoli. The theory gains ground here that Italy's stroke is the last act of the program agreed upon by the powers of the triple entente, that it was arranged when Austria took Bosnia and Herzegovina, and Italy only awaited an opportune moment to carry it into execution.

Austria's acquisition of the two provinces, Germany's forward movement in Morocco and Italy's compensating campaign nearby are interpreted by unfriendly observers as too logical to be considered mere independent acts. England's hands are tied officially in the present strained relations of Europe. The government cannot afford to incur the enmity of either belligerent by taking sides with the other. Yet her neutrality means a loss of influence with Turkey which she has been struggling to retain since the beginning of the young Turk regime.

While most of the London papers bemoan the war as a calamity in which England could not interfere, the Daily Graphic attacks the foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, contending that he should have stood by the treaty obligations, which make the integrity of the Ottoman empire an European affair, in which no one power has the right to interfere.

In Time of Drought.

Besides the use of bad language as a popular means of procuring rain, there are various other tricks to which members of the human race have recourse in time of drought. There is a village in Russia, for instance, where three men used to climb certain fir trees in seasons of drought, one of the three having a vessel of water which he would sprinkle all around. One of the other two hammered on a kettle or made some similar noise in the hope of thereby producing thunder, and the third scattered sparks from firebrands as a warning to the lightning to make haste. "The Golden Bough" gives a host of instances of similar ceremonies, as they have been observed in different parts of the world.

Paper Money Materials.

The materials that go to make up our paper money are gathered from all parts of the world. Part of the paper fiber is linen rag from the orient. The silk comes from China or Italy. The blue ink is made from Niagara Falls acetylene gas smoke, and most of the green ink is green color mixed with white zinc sulphite made in Germany. The red color in the seal is obtained from a pigment imported from Central America.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY DIES IN STREET

Famous Naval Officer Is Suddenly Stricken With Apoplexy in N. Y.

New York, Oct. 3.—Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley dropped dead yesterday near the corner of 44th street and 5th avenue while on his way down town. The admiral died before medical aid could reach him.

Admiral Schley had been out of town over Sunday and on his return here had gone to the New York Yacht club on West 44th street. After a short stay at the club, Admiral Schley left the club house and started to walk along 44th street towards Fifth avenue, when he was taken suddenly ill. A hurry call was sent for physicians and an ambulance, but before aid could reach him the admiral was dead.

Death was pronounced due to apoplexy. Admiral Schley would have been 72 years old within a week and had had good health.

Admiral Schley was born in Frederick county, Maryland, in 1839. After graduating at Annapolis in 1860 and serving during the civil war in minor capacities, he was commissioned in 1866 as lieutenant commander.

He did sea service in 1884, volunteered for and was placed in command of the expedition sent to search for Lieut. (now rear admiral) Greely and his companions, who had been lost from civilization for nearly two years, and the finding of them in a state of exhaustion and about to die constituted one of the dramatic incidents in Arctic exploration.

At the outset of the Spanish war in 1898, Admiral Schley was placed in command of what was known as the flying squadron, which sailed from Fortress Monroe to co-operate with Admiral Sampson in operations on the Caribbean sea. Under orders from Sampson, he steamed through the Yucatan passage to the vicinity of Santiago, while Sampson passed around the east end of the island.

A junction with Sempson occurred immediately after, and, on July 4, 1898, Cervera undertook to escape. At the time Sampson, aboard his flagship, the New York, was some miles away, at Siboney, in conference with Gen. Shafter, who commanded the land forces. An engagement followed, in which Schley's flagship, the Brooklyn, took an active part.

After the war closed, numerous charges were made in the public prints that Schley had been guilty of inefficiency, if not cowardice, and he asked a court of inquiry. After a prolonged period he was acquitted, but failed of the measure of advancement which his friends had claimed was his due. He was retired October 9, 1901, as a rear admiral, and since that time has lived quietly in and about New York.

ENGLAND, MOSLEM POWER, ASKED TO CHECK ITALY.

Calcutta, Oct. 2.—A cablegram was forwarded from here today in the name of the Mohammedans of India, urging Great Britain to take a hand in the Italio-Turkish situation. The message was addressed to the foreign secretary at London, and a duplicate went by telegraph to the Indian home secretary at Simla. It was dispatched at the behest of a mass meeting of Mohammedans held here under the presidency of Mr. Ariff, a prominent native, and asked England, "the greatest Mohammedan power in the world" to check Italy's career of aggression.

Another message from the same source went forward to the grand vizier at Constantinople, urging Turkey to defend the honor of Islam.

TEMPERANCE MAKES GAINS

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 3.—Little towns and some of the large ones held their annual town meetings yesterday and at 49 of them the interest centered in the vote on the license question. Temperance advocates made a net gain of two towns, the election giving the "no license" column 95 towns and "license" 73, as compared with 93 no license and 75 license last year, and 76 license and 92 no license in 1909.

TAFT TO OUST FOES OF WILEY

Cabal Which Has Nullified His Authority to Be Broken Up.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The pure food law will again be enforced by Dr. Wiley. Inside of another week he will be chief in all matters involving its administration.

Whether Solicitor McCabe will be pried out of his position at the Department of Agriculture will not be decided until after President Taft's return. Whether Associate Chemist Dunlap will continue in the service, has the same status.

But meantime, the pure food act will be taken out of the hands of the board of food and drug inspection, composed of Wiley, McCabe and Dunlap, and given to Dr. Wiley. There will be no two-to-one-against-Wiley rulings, as in the past. It will be all Wiley.

Force McCabe Out.

Later on, in all probability, the legal association of Mr. McCabe with the enforcement of this law will be ended. The present purpose is to secure the assignment of a law officer from the Department of Justice to attend to all the pure food litigation, so that McCabe will be entirely relieved of responsibility in that realm.

Cabal's End Sounded.

The verdict has been made up in the matter of Wiley, the pure food act and the cabal to suppress the doctor. The authorities at the Department of Agriculture recognize that the public is for Wiley, and the public's decision is to be accepted without hesitation, cavil or misgivings.

No pure food decision will be made, from this time forth, to which Dr. Wiley or his adherents could possibly object, because Dr. Wiley will make all the decisions. There will be no veto, no possible hostile majority, no revision higher up.

THE MARKETS

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, O., Oct. 3.—Heavy rains in the northwest put wheat on a firm foundation early in the session today. It is figured that too much rain on the newly harvested spring wheat will cause deterioration in quality and almost complete loss as far as the milling use is concerned in some districts. Early cables were lower. Northwest markets were all higher early. Toledo cash opened at 98c, Dec. at $1.00¼, and May at $1.05⅝, the initial figures showing no changes. The figures soon after the opening advanced slightly.

Cash closed unchanged at 8c, Dec. ⅜c off at 99⅞c and March ⅜c down at $1.05¼.

Rains in the corn belt firmed up the market. Dec. started ⅛c off at 67½c and May ⅛c higher at 66⅞c.

Cash corn closed at 72c, Dec. at 65⅜c, May at 66½c.

Oats showed firmness on the call. Dec. opened ⅛c higher at 50½c and May ¼c up at 53⅛c.

Cash oats finished at 49c, Dec. at 50c, May at 52½c.

Clover seed showed a loss of 7½c when the market started at $12.40, but rallied slightly before midday.

At the close clover seed stood at $6.45 all around.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close. Oct. 3.	Close. Oct. 2.
TOLEDO.					
Wheat—					
Cash	98	....	97¾	98	98
Dec.	1.00¼	1.00½	....	99⅞	1.00¼
May	1.05⅝	1.05¾	....	1.05¼	1.05⅝
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	72	72
Dec.	65½	65⅝	....	65⅜	65⅝
May	66⅞	....	....	66½	63¾
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	49	49
Dec.	50½	....	....	50	50⅜
May	53⅛	....	....	52½	52⅞
Clover Seed—					
Cash	12.40	....	....	12.45	12.47½
Oct.	12.40	....	....	12.45	12.47½
Dec.	12.40	....	....	12.45	12.47½
March	12.40	....	....	12.45	12.47½
No. 2	....	....	....	12.00@11.90	12.20
No. 3	....	....	....	11.70@11.80	11.80
Rejected	....	....	....	11.40@11.60	11.65
N. E. G.	....	....	....	9.00@11.00	10.82½
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	98	96
Timothy—					
Cash	....	....	....	7.30	7.30
Dec.	....	....	....	7.30	7.30
March	....	....	....	7.22½	7.20
Alsike—					
Cash	....	....	....	10.75	10.75
Dec.	....	....	....	10.85	10.85
March	....	....	....	11.00	11.00
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
Dec.	98⅝	98⅝	97⅝	97¾	98¼
May	1.04⅛	1.04½	....	1.03¾	1.04⅛
July	1.00¾	1.01	....	1.00¼	1.00½
Corn—					
Dec.	65	....	....	64⅜	64¾
May	66⅛	....	....	65½	65¾
Oats—					
Dec.	48¼	....	....	47¾	48
May	50⅝	....	50⅛	50¼	50½
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
Dec.	1.03⅛	....	1.03	1.03⅛	1.03¾
May	1.09⅝	....	....	1.08¾	1.09¼
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
Dec.	97¾	....	....	97⅜	97¾
May	1.03	....	....	1.02⅝	1.03
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	1.08¼	1.08⅝
May	....	....	....	1.12½	1.13⅞
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
Dec.	....	....	....	1.07½	1.08⅛
May	....	....	....	1.11⅞	1.12⅝
WINNIPEG.					
Wheat—					
Oct.	....	....	....	98¾	98½
Dec.	....	....	....	96½	96⅞
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
Jan.	14.95	15.02	....	14.92	14.97
May	....	....	....	14.90	14.92
Lard—					
Oct.	9.00	....	....	8.85	9.00
Jan.	8.85	....	....	8.82	8.85
May	8.87	....	....	8.85	8.87
Ribs—					
Oct.	8.10	....	....	8.12	8.25
Jan.	7.70	....	....	7.85	7.85
May	7.97	....	....	7.92	7.92

New York Stocks.

Toledo, Oct. 3, 1911.

Stocks.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	102⅝	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
Am. Car & F. Co.	45½	45½	45½	45½
Anaconda	32½	32½	32½	32½
Amal. Copper	51	51¼	49¾	49⅞
Am. Smelters	64⅝	64⅝	63¼	63⅞
Am. Steel Fdy	30	30	30	30
Am. Tel. & Tel	133½	133¾	133⅛	133⅝
Am. Tobacco pfd	97½	97½	96⅛	96⅛
Am. Cotton Oil	50¼	50¼	50	50
Am. Beet Sugar	52	52	51¼	52
Balt. & Ohio	95¼	96¼	95	95¾
B'lyn R. Trans	74	74¼	74	74
Cast I. Pipe com	11⅞	12¼	11⅞	12¼
Beth. Steel com	28	28	28	28
Chicago G. W. pfd	37⅝	37⅝	37½	37½
Canadian Pac.	226½	227	226	226¾
Clover Leaf	18⅝	18¾	18⅝	18⅞
Clover Leaf pfd	41	41¼	41	41
Colorado Fuel	27	27	26¾	26¾
Ches. & Ohio	71¾	71¾	71½	71½
Central Leather	21½	21½	21½	21½
Consolidated Gas	134¾	136¼	134⅝	135½
Can pfd	83	83	83	83
Corn Product com	11¾	11¾	11⅝	11⅝
Erie com	30¾	30¾	30	30
Erie 1st pfd	49¾	49¾	48¾	49
Gt. Northern pfd	123¾	124	123	123½
Gt. Northern Ore	47¼	47¼	47	47
Ill. Central	135¼	135¼	135¼	135¼
Int. Harvester com	102½	102½	101¾	102⅛
Interborough com	15	15⅛	14¾	15
Interborough pfd	43¾	44	43¼	44
Louis. & Nash	141	141	140	140
Missouri Pacific	38¼	38⅝	37¾	38
M. S. M.	126	126	126	126
M., K. & T. com	28¾	28¾	27¼	27¼
North. Pacific	114½	114½	113¼	113⅝
National Lead	46½	46½	46½	46½
Nevada Cou's	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
Northwestern	141½	141½	141½	141½
North Am. Co.	65⅝	66	65⅝	66
N. Y. Central	103¼	104	103¼	104
N. & W. com	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
Penn. Ry.	120⅜	120¼	120¼	120¼
Pacific Mail	31¼	31¼	31¼	31¼
People's Gas Co.	104	104	104	104
Reading com.	139⅞	140¼	138½	139¼
Rock Island	23⅝	23¾	23½	23½
Rock Island pfd	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
South. Ry.	26¼	26⅜	25⅞	26¼
South. Ry. pfd	64¾	65	64⅝	65
St. Paul	108⅛	109	106⅝	107⅝
South. Pacific	107¼	107½	106⅝	106¾
So. Pac. Con. 4's	95⅛	95⅝	95⅛	95⅝
Third Ave.	8	9	8	9
Texas Pacific	24½	24½	24½	24½
Union Pacific	161	161¼	159⅝	160¼
Union Pacific pfd	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
Un. Pacific Con. 4's	101⅛	101⅛	101	101
U. S. Steel	61⅝	62⅛	60¼	60⅝
U. S. Steel pfd	110	110	108⅝	109¼
U. S. Steel 5's	101½	101⅝	101½	101⅝
U. S. Rubber com	42⅞	44¾	42⅞	44¾
Utah Copper	41⅛	41¼	40½	40½
Virginia Chem.	48	48½	47¾	48¼
Western Md.	51⅛	51⅞	51⅛	51⅛
Western Union	77¼	77½	77⅛	77⅝

Money and Stocks.

New York, Oct. 3.—Wall Street—On a moderate volume of trading, stocks rose fractionally at the opening of the market today. Canadian Pacific made the best advance with a gain of 1 point. New York Central responded to a favorable August report by rising ¾. Central Leather and Lehigh Valley advanced ½.

Stocks were supplied freely when prices were making good progress upwards and the favorite issues reacted 1 to 1½ points, with the list generally selling well below last night. St. Paul was exceptionally weak, falling from 109 to 106⅝. It closed yesterday at 108½. The extreme weakness of this stock revived the rumors of possible dividend reductions and also affected other western stocks unfavorably. Union Pacific and Amalgamated Copper sold a point below yesterday's closing. U. S. Ruber continued its rise, advancing over 2 points to 44¾. The second preferred jumped six points to 75 on one transaction.

The usual dullness prevailed at midday, and prices varied scarcely more than small fractions. Traders were inclined, however, to put out more stock on the theory that the tendency was downward rather than otherwise. Opposition to the American Tobacco plan, which may take on formidable proportions, was a detriment to bullish activity. Prices were at their lowest by 1 o'clock, with marked weakness in United States Steel, Union Pacific and Amalgamated Copper.

In its salient features the early session of the stock market was virtually a repetition of the previous day. Prices declined as soon as it became evident that supply exceeded demand, but the primary cause probably was the weakness of St. Paul, which was sold by brokers heretofore prominent on the bear side. The next dividend action on St. Paul is over three months off, but the present prices of that issue would seem to have discounted any reduction. Bear operators, finding that they were not meeting any effective opposition, extended the scope of their operations in the second hour and increased the earlier losses considerably. Amalgamated Copper was driven down 1⅝, Union Pacific and International Harvester 1¼, Lehigh Valley 1⅜, American Smelting 1¼, and Reading, Erie first preferred and the United States Steel stocks 1. Large amounts of the Aemrican Tobacco bonds were pressed for sale, forcing the 4s down ¾ and the 6s ½. Other issues held well.

THE BUBBLER

EVERYBODY HAS FUN WITH THE BUBBLER.

It blows big beautiful bubbles without soap suds. With the bubbler you can have hours of fun at home. It is not only an amusing toy but a beneficial one as it is an excellent lung developer.

EVERY CHILD SHOULD HAVE ONE.

With each bubbler we send you a sheet of instructions showing 16 different games you can play with bubbles. Remember you have no broken clay pipes or muss to clean up. Just dip in plain water and blow. Be the first in your neighborhood to have a bubble party.

It's great fun. The bubbler sent postpaid upon receipt of 10 cents. Address Chas. E. Barnard & Son, Dept. B, Toledo, Ohio.

ITCHING ECZEMA ON HANDS

"Eczema began in the second joint of my thumb on my left hand. Several blisters came which soon broke and water oozed from them. Then the terrible itching began, and the eczema came in blotches on both hands. Sometimes the skin would seem to break, and gave the appearance of being cut, and blood came out of them. It was very bad when I consulted a physician. I was treated for several months, but grew worse all the time. Then it came in my face. I suffered more than I could describe from the itching and burning. I became nearly a wreck physically. Then I consulted another physician and was treated by him for some time when he finally advised the Cuticura Remedies. I began improving after the first treatment and was cured after taking the Resolvent and using the Cuticura Soap and Ointment. That was fifteen years ago, and I have never been troubled with it since. I owe my cure to the Cuticura Remedies and have just advised a lady friend who is suffering with eczema on her face and neck to try the Cuticura Remedies." (Signed) Mrs. L. C. Warriner, Lincoln, Del., Dec. 15, 1910.

Although Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment are sold by druggists and dealers throughout the world, a liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the skin and hair, will be sent post-free, on application to "Cuticura," Dept. KK, Boston.

Toledo Live Stock.

Toledo Union Stock Yards, Oct. 3.—Hog receipts were light and the market ruled strong to 5c higher. Local packers were principal buyers. Quality was good and the close ruled steady.

Hogs—Selected heavies, $6.80@6.85; good mediums, $6.80@6.90; heavy yorkers, $6.80@6.90; light yorkers, $6.00@6.50; good pigs, $6.00@6.25; bulk of sales, $6.85@6.90; good mixed, $6.85@6.90; stags and roughs, $4.50@5.75.

Cattle—Prime steers, $7.00@7.25; good to choice, $7.00@7.25; good fat, $6.50@7.00; fair to good, $5.50@6.50; common and light steers, $4.50@5.00; choice fat cows, $3.50@4.00; common cows, $2.50@3.50; canners and cutters, $2.00@2.50; prime export bulls, $4.00@4.25; good butcher bulls, $3.50@4.00; fair to good bologna, $3.00@3.50; common, $3.00@3.25; choice fat heifers, $4.50@5.25; fair to good heifers, $3.50@4.50; common and light heifers, $3.00@3.50; good choice feeding steers, $4.50@5.25; fair to good feeders, $4.00@4.50; stockers, $3.50@4.00; stockers, common to fair, $3.00@3.50; milkers and springers, $25@50.

Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $3.50@4.00; good to choice mixed, $3.00@3.50; fair to good, $2.50@3.00; culls and common, $2.00@2.50; spring lambs, $6.25; common to fair, $4.00@5.00; yearlings, $4.00@4.50; top lambs, $4.00@6.00.

Calves—Veal, choice to extra, $9.00@9.25; fair to good, $7.50@8.50; common to light, $5.00@6.00; heavy and pailfed, $5.00@6.00.

East Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 500 head; slow and steady. Veals—Receipts, 250 head; active and steady. Hogs—Receipts, 3,200 head; slow and 5@20c higher; heavy and mixed, $7.10@7.15; Yorkers, $6.75@7.15; pigs, $6.40@6.65; roughs, $5.75@5.90; stags, $4.50@5.25; dairies, $6.50@7.10. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 2,400 head; slow; sheep steady; lambs, 25c lower; lambs, $4@6.50.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Oct. 3.—Cattle, receipts estimated at 11,000; market steady to 10c lower; beeves, $4.70@8.15; Texas steers, $4.25@6; western steers, $4.20@7; stockers and feeders, $3.30@5.60; cows and heifers, $2@6.15; calves, $5.75@9. Hogs, receipts estimated at 13,000; market steady to shade higher; light, $6.20@6.85; mixed, $6.10@6.90; heavy, $5.85@6.85; rough, $5.85@6.10; good to choice heavy, $6.10@6.85; pigs, $4.50@6.45; bulk of sales, $6.20@6.75. Sheep, receipts estimated at 40,000; market steady; native, $2.25@3.90; western, $2.75@4; yearlings, $3.65@4.50; lambs, native, $4@6; western, $4.25@6.10.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Oct. 3.—Cattle—Receipts none. Hogs higher; receipts, 1,800; heavy Yorkers, $7.20; light Yorkers, $6.80; pigs, $6. Sheep and lambs, 1,500; top sheep, $4.25; top lambs, $6.50. Calves—Receipts, 200; top, $9.50.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, Oct. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 30; market, steady. Veal calves, receipts, 200; market, steady. Sheep and lambs, receipts, 1,000; market, steady. Hogs, receipts, 2,000; market, 5@10c higher; extreme heavies, $6.75; mediums, $6.85; yorkers, $6.85; light yorkers, $6.85; pigs, $6.10; roughs, $5.65; stags, $5.25.

Toledo Produce.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1 lb. prints, 28½@29c; solid pack, 28@28½c.

Process Butter—Per lb., tub, 22½@23c; dairy, prime, 22c; packing stock, 16c; oleo, 16@20c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 15c; New York state, 15c; brick, 16c; limburger, 15@18c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, candled, 26@27c; current receipts, 25c.

Onions—Home-grown, 100 lbs., $1.85; Spanish, crate, 45 lbs., $1.65; pickling, bu., white fancy, crate, $1.50; garlic, 10c.

Celery—Michigan, small bunches, doz., 20@25c.

Lettuce—3@4c head; hamper, $1.50; Endive, 25@30c.

Mango Pepper—Bu., green, 25@30c; red, 75c.

Egg Plant—Dozen, 50c.

Cucumbers—Home-grown, bu., 15@25c.

Tomatoes—Bu., 35@50c.

Beans—Home-grown, 60@70c; green Lima, qt., 12½c.

Potatoes—Michigan, 150-lb. sack, $2.00; bu., 80c; Jerseys, 165-lb. sack, $2.75; bu., $1.00.

Sweet Potatoes—Bbl., Virginia, $2.40; basket, 80c; Jersey, $4.00; basket, $1.40.

Turnips—Bu., 50@60c.

Cabbage—Home-grown, bbl., $1.00@1.25.

Cauliflower—Dozen, $1.25@1.50.

Beets—Bu., 50c.

Radishes—Bunch, long, 10@12c; round, 10@12c.

Parsley—Dozen bunches, 15c.

Onions—Green, doz., 10c.

Vegetable Oysters—Doz., 25c.

Carrots—Bu., 75c.

Sweet Corn—Doz., 10c.

Squash—Boston Marrow, doz., 50c@$1.00; Hubbard, doz., $1.25.

Cranberries—Oak Bog, bu., $2.25; Cape Cod, bu., $2.25@2.50; bbl., $6.50@7.00.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 9½c; heavy and rough, 8½@9c; calves, prime, 12@12½c; fair, 11c.

Fowls—12@12½c; broilers, lb., 13c.

Yearling lambs, 8@9c; spring lambs, 9@10c; sheep, 5@7c.

Cow Beef—5@7c.

Steers—8@10c.

Heifers—7@9c.

New York Produce.

New York, Oct. 3.—Flour steady with a quiet demand. Wheat—Bearish northwest statistics were offset by the bad weather up there, and the strength of Minneapolis and Winnipeg markets, and wheat in consequence ruled steady, with the price ranging narrow; December, $1.03 13-16@1.03⅞. Pork easy; mess, $16.75@17. Beef steady. Lard weak; middle west, $9.15@9.25 nominal. Raw sugar nominal; Muscovado, 89 test, 5.36c; centrifugal, 96 test, 5.86c; molasses, 89 test, 5.11c; refined steady. Petroleum steady. Spot coffee firm; No. 7 Rio, 14⅛c; No. 4 Santos, 15¼c. Molasses steady. Hay steady.

Butter firm; receipts 11,284. Creamery specials 30c, extras 20c, firsts 25 1-2@27 1-2c, seconds 23 1-2@25c, thirds 21 1-2@23c, creamery held specials 29c, do extras 28@28 1-2c, do firsts 25 1-2@27c, finest 27@28c, do good to prime 24@26c, do common to fair 20@23c, process specials 23 1-2@24c, extras 23c, first 21@22c, seconds 19 1-2@20c, factory current make 20 1-2@21, seconds 20c. Cheese firm; receipts 7,556; state whole milk daisiees best 15c. Eggs firm; receipts 18,385; fresh gathered extras, 27@28c8. Poultry—alive—; dressed quiet; western broilers 12@19c; fowls 10@17c; spring turkeys, selected 25c, others 10@18c.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Oct. 3.

Butter—Steady; creameries, 22½@27½c; dairies, 20½@25½c. Eggs—Steady; receipts, 6,915; case at mark, cases included, 15@18c; firsts, 19c; prime firsts, 20c. Cheese—Steady; daisies, 14c; twins, 13½@13¾c; young Americas, 14c; long horns, 14c. Potatoes—Unsettled; choice to fancy Wis. and Mich., 62@65c; fair to good Minn. and Maine, 65@67c; receipts, 100 cars. Poultry—Live, firm; turkeys, 15c; chickens, 11c; springs, 11c. Veal—Steady, 50 to 60 lb. wts., 8@9c; 60 to 80 lb. wts., 9½@10½c; 85 to 110 lb. wts., 11c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Oct. 3.—Butter—Creamery extras, 30@31½c; prints, 31@31½c; firsts, 29@29½c; seconds, 28½@29c; fancy dairy, 24½@25c; choice, 22c; process extras, 27@27½c; process firsts, 25½@26c; prints, 1c extra; packing stock, 20@20½c; butterine extras, 21c; firsts, 19c; standard, 17c; common, 12@15c. Cheese—Full cream, fancy York state, 15½@16c; Ohio full cream, 14½@15c; Swiss, No. 1, 17@18c; No. 2, 13@14c; brick cheese, 15½@16c; choice, 13½@14½c; hand cheese, 80c a box; roquefort, 35c a pound; New York limburger, 15@17c. Eggs—Fresh gathered, curren receipts, 24c a dozen; do, seconds, 18c. Poultry—Alive, chickens, heavy, 13@13½c; a pound; light, 11½@12c; ducks, 14@15c; geese, 10@13c; turkeys, 17@18c. Apples—Bushels, 40@80c; barrels, fancy, $2.50@3.00; crab apples, 50c@$1.00 a bu.; Jonathans, in boxes, $2.25; Jonathans, in barrels, $4.75. Potatoes—Jobbing, 80@90c; car lots, 70@75c.

Cotton.

New York, Oct. 3.—Cotton futures opened steady: October, 9.80c; December, 9.90c; January, 9.81c; February, 9.87c; March, 9.92c; April, 10.00c; May, 10.10c; July, 10.08c.

The cotton market opened steady at a decline of 5@9 points in response to lower cables. For a time orders were so well divided that while business was extremely active prices fluctuated within a range of 2 or 3 points, but continued heavy southern selling, liquidation by recent buyers, reports that the south was offering spots in Liverpool freely at easier prices, and foreign selling orders soon broke the temporary deadlock and the market later in the first hour sold off to 9.75c for October and January and 9.88c for December, or to a net loss of about 11@13 points. Trading continued very active on the break and local shorts were big buyers for profits on a scale down.

The market became firmer late in the forenoon, on continued covering and buying for a reaction, with prices working up from the net loss of between 12 and 14 points shown earlier in the morning, to about the closing figures of yesterday. There was some talk of cooler weather in the western belt, and readers of the local weather map predicted a cold snap within the next 48 hours, which might cause apprehension of frost in the cotton belt. This probably added to the reactionary feeling in the market in connection with reports from New Orleans that spots were being offered less freely this morning. Spot cotton quiet; middling upland, 10.20c nominal. Estimated receipts of cotton at the ports today 90,000 bales, against 84,247 last week and 80,657 last year; for the week, 450,000 bales, against 436,925 last week and 347,748 last year. Today's receipts at New Orleans, 4,766 bales, against 3,460 last year last year, and at Houston, 12,976 bales, against 16,516 last year.

Boston Wool.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 3.—A slightly better demand for wool, although prices hold at what is considered to be low value. Transactions are confined to certain grades of domestic wools, with territory predominating. The sale of fleeces has fallen off, and what little changed hands are one-quarter blood at 24@24½c. The demand for territory is confined to fine staple which sells at 57c cleaned. Sales of about 2,000,000 pounds of territory clothing wool, a fine and fine medium, is reported at 50c. Transactions in California wools are somewhat heavier, with 12 months bringing 50@51c on a clean basis.

"HERE I GO!" AIRMAN CRIES

Killed in air flights, 1910	35
Fatalities so far in 1911	67

Spokane, Wash., Oct. 3.—Cromwell Dixon, the 19-year-old aviator who flew across the Rocky mountains last Saturday, fell 100 feet at the interstate fair grounds and received injuries which caused his death.

Caught by an adverse current of air, Dixon's machine turned on its side and plunged into a rocky railroad cut. While falling Dixon attempted to right his aeroplane and shouted to the spectators:

"Here I go; here I go!"

He was picked up unconscious and rushed to a hospital, where he died.

Rampant Patriotism.

Frederick F. Frelinghuysen, of Tuxedo Park, was discussing at a luncheon at Narragansett Pier the subject of patriotism.

"Modern thinkers tell us," he said that patriotism is disappearing, that man's mind is so developing that he can now love not only his own country and his own people, but other countries and other peoples as well. These modern thinkers claim that there remains little of that old, narrow feeling which prompted the villager to say: 'There goes a stranger; heave a brick at him.'

"But, be this as it may," continued Mr. Frelinghuysen, "I find patriotism most ardent among the world's most highly civilized nations. Yes, there are no patriots anywhere like those of France.

"The Englishman loves his country so well that he never—or practically never—emigrates. I once knew in Paris a poor man who to better his fortune emigrated to New York. But he returned to Paris again after a few years.

"'How did you do in America?' I asked him one day.

"'Oh, very well,' he answered; 'very well, indeed.'

"'But I'd rather be a gas lamp in Paris than President of the United States.'"

Four Wives Named Myrtle.

Charles A. Bays, a painter of this city, aged 27 years, has just married his fourth wife. Her name is Myrtle, and the names of all his former wives were Myrtle. His fourth wife was formerly Miss Myrtle Hoover of this city. He was divorced from his third wife two days ago. "I am just foolish about that name Myrtle and would marry no woman unless that was her name. Mary, Rose, Margaret, Helen and Pansy can't hold a candle to Myrtle. If I marry a half dozen times more the name must be Myrtle."

Following are the names of Bay's three other wives: Myrtle Lenox, of Winslow, Canada, died; Myrtle Arney, of Shelbyville, Canada, divorced; Myrtle Haay, Tell City, divorced.

To Women Who Dread Motherhood!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No women need any longer dread the pains of childbirth, or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at childbirth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 27 Lewis Block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

To Develop the Bust

To Beauty Editor: I am so ashamed of my thin bust that I want to ask you if there is any harmless way to develop it. My hips and the rest of my body are right for the present styles and I do not want them any larger, but my bust is so flat that I would try anything that gave hope of even three or four more inches development. MARY S.

The only thing that I know of that will develop the bust without increasing the size of the hips, or without putting on flesh where not needed, is a prescription put up by The Dr. Kelly Co. especially for the small and undeveloped breasts. It is the discovery of a woman physician whose practice was largely among her own sex and in most cases increases the bust measure four to six inches in a month. Send 10c to the Dr. Kelly Co., Dept. 44-K-A, Buffalo, N. Y., and they will send you a trial package of the treatment without charge. This is said to be of great value in cases of arrested development of the bust and will give a full, beautiful form without anyone knowing that the treatment was used.

Many mothers have told me that after the baby had been weaned, the breast became flabby and shrunken, but the use of Dr. Kelly's prescription made them full and firm. Do not use pads or bust forms, as they never look natural and have a bad effect upon the general health. Neither would I recommend ordinary flesh builders or tonics, as they increase the hips and limbs and, with the present styles, the form should be slender everywhere except a generously developed bust.

GET MARRIED Matrimonial paper with advertisements of marriageable people from all sections, rich, poor, young, old, Protestants, Catholics, etc., mailed Free. "The Correspondent," Toledo, Ohio.

MARRY Catalogue, with hundreds of photos and descriptions FREE. Pay if suited. SELECT CLUB, Dept. 46, TEKONSHA, MICHIGAN

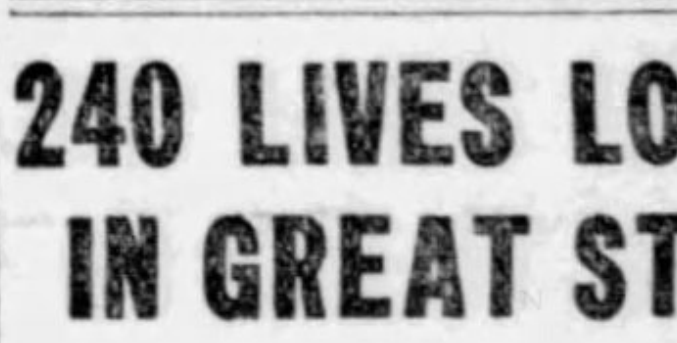
MARRY BEST PLAN ON EARTH, sent FREE PHOTOS OF EVERY LADY MEMBER. THE PILOT, Dept. 39, Marshall, Mich.

Marry RICH Big List of Descriptions and Photos Free (sealed) Standard Cor. Club, Grayslake, Ill.

FUTURE I predict love, business, success or trouble; birthdate and 10c. Prof. O. B. Johnston, Harrisville, W. Va.

TAPE-WORM EXPELLED WITH HEAD. FREE BOOKLET. BYRON FIELD & CO. 120 So. STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

CANCERS—I remove your cancer before asking one cent for medicine or treatment. Testimonies and Health Herald, free. Address Dr. A. Boynton, Lawrence, Mass.



FRONTIER WATCH FOB Leather strap and holster, with minature revolver. Phantom of the "Wild West." Get yours now. Postpaid 20 cents; five, 75 cents. Frontier Fob Co., Box 22-C, Marshall, Texas.

240 LIVES LOST IN GREAT STORM

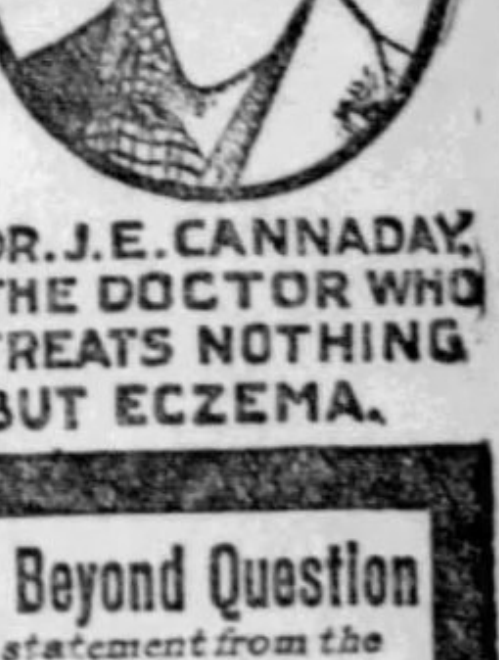
Antwerp, Oct. 3.—Two hundred and forty lives are known to have been lost in coasting craft during the storm of Sunday. More than 100 bodies have been washed ashore.

Of 130 mussel fishing boats belonging in the village of Bruinesse, 120 were lost or damaged. Forty-five vessels were wrecked in the waterways between Dordrecht, a city on an island in the Meuse and North sea. Most of the crews were drowned.

MINERS RESCUED FROM TOMB

Alaska Crew Emerges None the Worse for Coifinement.

Fairbanks, Alaska, Oct. 3.—The 14 men who were entombed in the Shakespeare mine, on Dome creek, have been rescued, none the worse for their confinement of 84 hours.



I Guarantee to Cure ECZEMA TO STAY CURED!

It is also called SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, TETTER, ITCH, WEEPING SKIN, MILK CRUST, PRURITUS—these are different names, but all mean one thing—ECZEMA.

DR. J. E. CANNADAY, THE DOCTOR WHO TREATS NOTHING BUT ECZEMA.

I prove every word that I have said—I give to every sufferer **A FREE TRIAL**

Just to show you that you need my treatment. It is yours for the asking. If you have been to other Doctors, if you have taken patent medicine, and used lotions and salves till you are disgusted, write to me—I will send you ABSOLUTELY FREE OF CHARGE, A TRIAL TREATMENT. There are no strings to this statement. There is not one cent to pay—not a penny accepted. I know what my trial treatment will do; I know that it will convince you more than anything else on earth that you need my treatment.

Don't Miss This Chance for a Cure

If you are SUFFERING FROM ECZEMA you can only be cured one way—REMOVE THE CAUSE. What is the cause? ACID IN THE BLOOD. How do you remove it? By cleansing the blood of the ACID.

My treatment is soothing—relieves the dreadful itching at once and cures the disease quickly. You don't have to take treatment for months and months. ONLY ONE CASE IN TEN needs the second treatment—ONE IN FIFTY needs the third—think of that!

What Eczema Is

Eczema is a disease of the blood and affects all parts of the body—the face, lips, ears, hands, feet, genital organ, etc.

SYMPTOMS.—Yellowish red eruption; the pimples or patches may swell and the itching is so great the person will scratch the top off, then they bleed and dark scales form; there is an oozing of matter. In some the skin cracks and bleeds. Itching is terrible; a person suffering will scratch till they bleed. Scales form on parts of the body, where the clothing comes in contact.

Ten Years Guarantee

I positively Guarantee that every case cured by me will stay cured 10 YEARS! It must be good or it could not be sold this way.

Strong as Rock of Gibraltar

I am a graduate from two leading medical schools. I am the holder of a GOLD MEDAL taken in Competitive Examination. Does this not show that I am fully qualified? I will send you my book, showing endorsements of business men of all classes. Also testimonials and pictures from cured patients everywhere. Some of them may be YOUR NEIGHBORS.

MY BOOK

Is the most complete book ever sent out. I explain every form of the disease plainly and fully. I show pictures of many severe cases, which are extremely interesting. I send you names of thousands who have been cured and are grateful.

DR. J. E. CANNADAY
924 Park Square
Sedalia, Mo.

Reliable Beyond Question

This is a statement from the bank of my home town, where I have done business for years.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
Sedalia Mo Jan. 1 1910.

To Whom It May Concern:—

Dr. Cannaday, of our city is a physician, making a specialty of Eczema. We have handled his business exclusively for one year and eighty four days, His patients deposit their money with us, in their own name, to be paid to the doctor, if his treatment is satisfactory. If we remember correctly, we have been called upon by only four of his patients for their money, and it seemed then, that the fault was more with the Express Companies than with the treatment failing.

Considering the number of cases he treats, we regard his success as remarkable. We consider him perfectly reliable, and assure those placing their money with us a fair, square, business deal.

Yours truly,

FREE OFFER—CUT OUT HERE

Dr. J. E. Cannaday,
924 Park Square
Sedalia, - Mo.:

Please send without cost to me prepaid Free trial treatment, also copy of your Free Book.

Name..........
Address..........
....

Treatment and literature sent in plain wrapper.

ITALY DECLARES WAR ON TURKEY

Sultan Is Forced to Fight to Save Territory.

Rome, Sept. 29.—Italy has declared war on Turkey.

The official announcement was made late this afternoon.

It declared that the two countries were in a state of war at 2:30 o'clock on the afternoon of Friday, September 29.

This is the hour at which the Italian ultimatum to Turkey expired and followed a session of the cabinet at which the Turkish reply was considered and found unsatisfactory.

Though every indication pointed to this action by the royal government, there was always a possibility that the good offices of other governments would be successful in avoiding hostilities, and when the final decision of the cabinet was announced the excitement throughout the city was intense.

Throughout the earlier hours of the day the papers had issued special editions announcing that the Italian fleet was moving in plain sight of the coast of Tripoli, and intimating that war might be declared at any moment.

The minister of foreign affairs, Signor di San Giuliano, received the Turkish reply from the Turkish ambassador this morning and immediately went into conference with his associates in the ministry.

Turkey Asked Delay.

It is understood that the Ottoman government completely conceded Italy's economic claims in Tripoli, but evaded a direct answer demanded by this government, which had set forth in its ultimatum that Turkey must say that she would not resist the proposed occupation of Tripoli and Cyrene.

Instead, the porte sent a conciliatory note suggesting further delay. It was known that the same time Turkey transmitted a note to the powers in which it is assumed that she represented herself as the injured party and, by inference at least, sought their intervention.

The royal government decided to stand by its ultimatum of yesterday, and in the absence of the reply called for, to declare Turkey and Italy in a state of war from the hour of the ultimatum of 24 hours expired.

The Turkish Reply.

The Turkish reply to the Italian ultimatum demanding assurances that there will be no resistance to the Italian military occupation of Tripoli and Cyrene was communicated to the Italian charge, Signor Di Martino, at 6:30 o'clock this morning.

The massage was couched in friendly terms, and expressed surprise at the action of Italy, in view of the cordial relations existing between the two countries. It pointed out that Italy's interests in Tripoli had not been threatened and expressed the hope that Italy would desist from her contemplated measures. Assurance was given of Turkey's desire for a settlement of the matters pending between the two governments.

The reply also stated that Italian subjects in Ottoman territory were exposed to no danger, as the authorities afforded them protection, and added that Turkish military measures had been suspended during the period of the negotiations for a settlement of differences.

The reply was determined upon at a cabinet council which continued at the palace from late yesterday until early today.

HOME FOR AGED MASONS

Fort Worth, Texas, Oct. 3.—The first home for aged Masons to be established in the southwest was dedicated today at Arlington, a short distance from this city. The dedication was conducted under the auspices of the grand lodge of Texas and was attended by prominent members of the Masonic fraternity from every part of the state.

BOMBARDMENT OF TRIPOLI BEGUN BY ITALIAN FLEET

BULLETIN

Brindisi, Italy, Oct. 3.—Two dirgible balloons, accompanied by officers and soldiers who are experts in aerostatics, were brought here today and placed aboard a vessel which sailed for Tripoli. The vessel was escorted by a flotilla of torpedo boats under the command of Vice Admiral The Duke of Abruzzi.

London, Oct. 3.—A dispatch to a news agency here from Rome states that the bombardment of Tripoli by the Italian fleet "has begun." The message is timed at the Italian capital at 11:30 o'clock this morning, but the hour at which the bombardment began is left in doubt.

A message to Italy from an Italian warship off Tripoli, under Sunday's date, quoted the Italian consul as saying that the bombardment would begin three days after the notification to the population to exacuate, which was given on Saturday.

Another dispatch to a paper at Rome from Malta last night also set forth that the bombardment would begin today.

The Turkish ambassador, Tewfik Pasha, presented a note from his government to the foreign office today complaining that contrary to all international rules of warfare, the declaration of war against Turkey had been preceded by hostilities upon the part of the Italian warships.

For this reason both lawfully and by reason of the existing situation, Turkey had the right to employ against Italy not only measures arising out of a state war, but also any measure which the present situation might permit her to decree. Notwithstanding this right, Turkey had postponed such measures while making a fresh appeal to the powers in the conviction that it was still possible to end the war.

Arabs Armed With Mausers.

London, Oct. 3.—Word received at 7 p. m. from Malta says that the Turks and Arabs are intrenching behind Tripoli. Sixty thousand Arabs, armed with mausers, hold a strong position 50 miles behind the town in a country which is an excellent stronghold. An advance guard is stationed 20 miles from Tripoli. The Turkish garrison has left the forts.

Mobilization in Turkey is being hurried. Turkish troops have been sent to Macedonia and along the Greek frontiers. In spite of the government's pacific assurances, the fear persists that if the war with Italy is prolonged a frontier incident will occur which will unavoidably precipitate a Turco-Greek war.

It might even happen that public opinion will force the government to seek in a war with the Balkans compensation for its humiliation in failing to resist the aggression of Italy in Tripoli. Numerous telegrams are reaching the porte from the the provinces describe feeling there as beginning to run high. The people are clamoring for desperate resistance and reprisals against the Italians.

A dispatch received here by a news agency from Vienna says that Count Von Aehrenthal, the Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, has informed the Italian ambassador that any further action by Italians on the Albanian coast will make it necessary for Austria to dispatch warships thither. Count Von Aehrnthal asked the ambassador how he reconciled Italy's naval movements in the vicinity of Albania with her declarations that she was keeping her hands off the Albanian peninsula.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London Chronicle sends the following dispatch:

"The sultan passes many hours praying at the various shrines. He grants frequent audiences to the German ambassador. I am assured that at last the ambassador has proposed, on the emperor's advice, that Turkey should cede Tripoli to Italy, the emperor undertaking that Turkey shall receive adequate compensation.

"The United States, it is understood, is using its utmost influence to bring about a cessation of hostilities, and Russia gives repeated assurances that she will not allow complications to arise in the Balkans.

Will Recruit Volunteers.

"A special commission has been formed to recruit volunteers for the country's defense. From all parts of Servia and Montenegro great military activity is reported. Turkish reinforcements have been sent to Jenina. Turkey sent her final note to the powers last night, appealing for friendly intervention. If the response is unfavorable orders will at once be given to begin military operations. A high Turkish official declared that Turkey had not yet begun hostilities, in spite of Italy's brutal aggression.

"'We have had great difficulty,' he continued, 'in restraining public opinion. Should the last appeal for intervention prove futile, German protection afforded Italians will be of little avail.'

"A mob today attacked the Italian consulate at Saloniki. The consulate was seriously damaged, although soldiers prevented it from being completely wrecked. The mob then surrounded the ex-sultan's villa and fired revolvers at the windows.

May Seize Italian Convents.

"The authorities are taking a census of the Italians in Constantinople and inventory of their property. If the war continues Italian convents and all other property will be confiscated.

"The murder of a girl in a cafe last night caused rioting. That is the serious aspect here. Any untoward incident stirs the people to a great state of excitement. The police, however, are handling the crowds well.

"The Turkish warships in the Dardanelles are the battleships Namidieh, Barbeross, Torgut Beis, the cruiser Medjidieh, and the destroyers Tir-I-Dzmu, Zguian, Mugveneti, Hidmet and Zadiguiar. The fleet has anchored off Nagara."

It is feared at Rome that the holy war which Turkey declared last Friday has already begun. A brief dispatch was received today declaring that the natives of Benham, a province of Tripoli, had revolted.

MISRULE BY TURKS CAUSE OF THE WAR

The immediate occasion of the Turko-Italian war over the province of Tripoli is to be found in the lawlessness and anarchy engendered by the lax rule of the porte. For some time there had been complaints of injuries to foreign persons and property interests by the Berber tribes of the coast. That Italy was the country to take the initiative for reform was due primarily to the fact that the interests of that country in Tripoli are far more varied and imporant than those of any other, since but a few miles of sea separate the two.

Italy Issues Ultimatum.

The first intimation of the gravity of the situation came Sept. 13, when it was announced from Rome that unless the porte would agree to an Italian protectorate over Tripoli forcible occupation would be made. The Italian press was unanimous in urging upon the government not to let the opportunity to seize the Turkish province escape. The next ten days were consumed in diplomatic negotiations and in active preparation for war on the part of Italy. The military plans as announced Sept. 23 included the bombardment of Tripoli by a naval force and the dispatch of 20,000 soldiers to blockade the Adriatic coast of Turkey and to operate in Macedonia, Syria and Arabia, ostensibly to protect the Italian residents in those provinces.

The situation was further complicated on the 24th by the reported seizure of an Italian liner off the coast of Asia Minor. Following this a general exodus of Italians from Tripoli, Constantinople and Turkey in Asia began, and the discovery of the falsity of the report did little to allay the excitement. At this time the war fever in Italy had risen greatly.

During this time, the sultan had asked the powers to intervene to prevent the spoliation of the empire, but the general European sentiment was decidedly favorable to the stand assumed by Italy. England and France had been expected to oppose the threatened occupation, but neither of them did so. Germany was reported as making strenuous effort to avert war, having in mind, doubtless the extreme danger that might result to German interests. On the one hand, it has been known for several years that the kaiser and the sultan had been on most friendly terms; that the officers of the former were training the soldiers of the latter, and that in return Germany was receiving concessions of great value, principally in Asia Minor.

Opposed to this, by the terms of the triple alliance, Germany and Italy were firmly united, so that, with interests in both Turkey and Italy to be considered, Germany was threatened with grave loss in case of war. A further reason that impelled mediation was the danger that Austria might take advantage of hostilities to make further inroads into the Turkish protectorates in the Balkans, which would disrupt the triple alliance and probably lead to a general European land scramble.

Theoretically, Tripoli has been a Turkish possession since 1551, but it was not until 1835 that any authority at all was established there. The war of the United States with the Barbary pirates during the first years of the 19th century took place during this period of misrule. Several rebellions have taken place since the formal Turkish occupation, but they have been suppressed. At the present time a force of 10,000 soldiers is maintained there.

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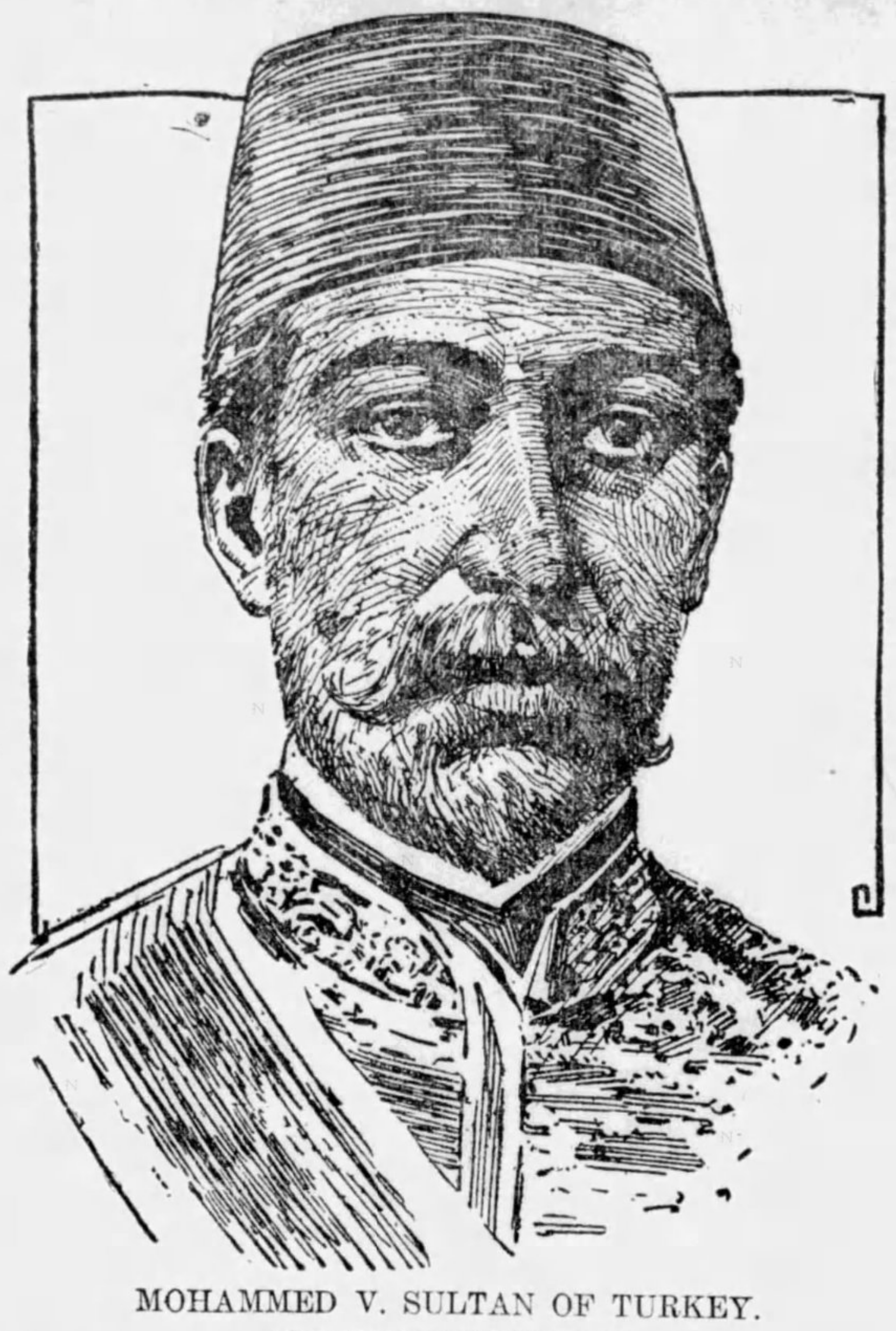


MOHAMMED V. SULTAN OF TURKEY.

TURKISH SULTAN ON THRONE AS RESULT OF REVOLUTION

Rechad as Mohammed V. is the thirty-fifth sultan of Turkey. He is half brother to Abdul Hamid II., who was deposed April 27, 1909, after a reign of 32 years.

The last chapter in the rule of Abdul Hamid and the first in the reign of his successor is brief and dramatic. Abdul was deposed for his interference with the progress of popular government under the constitution. The change was decided upon by the national assembly without a dissenting voice and carried out with rapidity.

The declaration authorizing dethronement reached parliament house in Constantinople at 10 minutes past 10 o'clock April 27. Five minutes later parliament pronounced the deposition of Abdul Hamid, and 40 minutes later, after the receipt of the decision of the head of the church, the national assembly invited Rechad to succeed. A salute of 101 guns announced the end of the reign of Abdul Hamid II. and the beginning of that of Mohammed V.

Rechad Effendi, the new sultan, is said to be a man of refinement, education and integrity, much superior to his brother in intellect and appearance. He was never allowed to leave the immediate vicinity of Constantinople, and his communications with the outside world were closely restricted by the orders of his brother. though the government found an unexpected opposition on the part of the socialist party. The national patriotism prevailed, however, and the whole country became practically a unit in support of the government's attitude.

He lived practically a prisoner for 25 years in the large palace and gardens of the Yildiz kiosk.

He is gray-haired and not very strong, to judge from his appearance. He is 65 years of age, but inexperienced in statecraft and affairs of the world.

Abdul a Despot.

Abdul Hamid conducted the empire single handed for 32 years. Unlike other great despots, he ruled without councilor and without a confidant. He worked 18 hours a day and was a virtual prisoner at his desk. He gave frequent proof of a capacity for affairs that astounded occidental business men. Abdul Hamid II. was the thirty-fourth sultan. He was born in1842 He was 33 years of age when he came to the throne. He was elevated to succeeded his brother, Amurath V., who was removed at the ouset of the Turco-Russian war as incompetent. Before Abdul reached the throne he had traveled through Europe with his uncle, the Sultan Abdul Aziz.

According to the Moslem holy law, there cannot be two sultans or two caliphs alive at the same time. Neither can the reigning sultan abdicate of his own free will. In order to change the occupancy of the throne during the lifetime of the holder a religious fetwah is necessary, declaring that the occupant is either insone or guilty of high treason. In the case of Murad V. he was declared to be temporarily insane, and Abdul Hamid reigned during the lifetime of his brother as vekeel rather than as sultan.

Master of Cunning.

Abdul-Hamid was a pastmaster in the art of cunning and of outmatching the craft of the leading statesmen and diplomats of Christian Europe, and the manner in which he held his own against the Great Powers for more than a quarter of a century by means of procrastination, duplicity and playing on their jealousies and rivalries, one against the other, was little short of wonderful. He found the source of his strength and practical immunity in the jealousy which the various Great Powers entertained for one another in connection with the possession of Constantinople. England threatened war with Russia when the latter had its troops at the very gates of Constantinople in 1877, and they were forced to retire without fulfilling what had been the dream of every Russian since the days of Peter the Great. On the other hand, the Great Powers took good care not to permit the Porte to extend its power or territory. When the Turks, after defeating the Greeks in a war begun by the latter, were within a day's march of Athens, their further progress was stayed by Russia and the other Great Powers of Europe, and the Sultan was deprived of every particle of the fruits of his victory. Many times the final partition of the Ottoman empire seemed inevitable, but Abdul-Hamid, with masterly skill and diplomatic cunning, succeeded in averting the catastrophe.

Notwithstanding his undeniable diplomatic ability and his many other good qualities, which were often praised by distinguished statesmen like Lord Beaconsfield, Bismark and others, Abdul-Hamid was never popular in Europe and even in his own country he was more feared than loved. Many attempts were made to end his life by assassination, but they were unsuccessful and but little more than rumors of these attempts ever penetrated the wall of secrecy which the Sultan had built around his person. So great was his fear of conspirators, that he had all his food sent to him from his kitchen in sealed and locked cases, as a precaution against any attempt to poison him.

Demand Constitution.

For many years the progressive element, consisting mostly of younger men of broad and liberal education, had made persistent efforts to induce Abdul-Hamid to give to Turkey a liberal, constitutional government which, they hoped, would so strengthen the power and prestige of the Ottoman Empire as to deprive the great powers of any pretext for intervention. Abdul-Hamid, with his usual cunning, expressed himself in full sympathy with the plans of the "Young Turks," as the reformers were called, but, instead of acting upon their suggestions, he secretly laid his plans to frustrate the success of their efforts.

Not until the summer of 1909 did the Young Turks succeed in forcing Abdul Hamid to grant a constitution. His submission was brought about by the fact that a military revolt had broken out among the Turkish garrisons in Macedonia and the Albanians of Uskub had taken oath to support the cause of the Young Turks. While acquiescing in the reform, Abdul-Hamid plotted to break the power of the Young Turks by stirring up a military revolt against parliament and the cabinet in Constantinople. The Young Turks promptly assembled the third army corps, which supported their political aspirations outside of Constantinople, and on the morning of April 24, 1909, entered the capital. The Young Turks gained complete control of the city after some desperate fighting and became masters of the situation.

During the following night troops under the command of Young Turk officers entered the sultan's palace, took Abdul-Hamid prisoner and he was removed first to the Cheraghan palace on the Bosphorus and later to a place at Salonichi, where he was kept under close confinement. He also was forced to transfer to the state large sums of money which he had deposited on his own account in London, Paris, Brussels and other European centers.

ITALY OFFICIALLY REFUSES TO TALK OF PEACE

Paris, Oct. 3.—Italy has officially announced that she will not consider mediation or negotiations with Turkey until Turkey shall have recognized the occupation of Tripoli by Italy.

The Italian embassy this evening authorized the following statement:

"Mediation by the powers between Italy and Turkey is mentioned by French and foreign newspapers. No declaration in this regard has been made by the royal government, which is resting upon the logic of events. It cannot speak of mediation or negotiations until after Turkey shall have recognized the occupation of Tripoli by Italy."

HERE IS FIGHT STRENGTH OF TWO NATIONS

ITALY.	
Navy.	
Battleships	15
Cruisers, first class	10
Cruisers, second and third class	16
Gunboats	13
Destroyers	33
Torpedo boats	75
Submarines	19
Officers and men, 29,941.	
Army.	
Total war strength	525,000
Available, unorganized	1,200,000
TURKEY.	
Navy.	
Battleships	6
Cruisers	6
Gunboats	2
Destroyers	4
Torpedo Boats	8
Officers and men, 3,800.	
Army.	
Total strength	725,000
Available, unorganized	2,000,000

ONLY 32 KNOWN DEAD IN AUSTIN

Fifty-four Others Are Missing, but Excavation Reveals No New Horrors.

Austin, Pa., Oct. 3.—Relief work of the night and early morning revealed no new horrors and Austin today believes that it knows that the worst of the calamity that overwhelmed it Saturday afternoon when the waters of the broken Bayless dam swept the valley. The list of known dead stood this morning at 32, while the hasty town census showed 54 still missing.

Effective organized relief is well under way and help is being offered from many communities in the state. Commissioner S. C. Dixon, of the state health department, says that money, men and food supplies are in great demand.

Philadelphia sent word that $5,000 had been raised and was on the way. Dubois, Pa., had 150 volunteers and 200 laborers that would be in this morning, while Wellsboro, Pa., had raised $2,200 in a few hours and had dispatched the cash in an automobile. The cash is needed largely in transporting the afflicted to friends and relatives in other parts of the country.

More laborers on the state pay rolls have been ordered in this morning. They will bring their supplies with them.

BULLETIN.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 2.—Deputy Attorney General W. M. Hargest will represent the commonwealth at the inquest into the Austin disaster, which will be inaugurated later in the week by Coroner F. C. Gorham, of Potter county. Attorney General Bell today directed Mr. Hargest to go to the scene and extend what aid could be given by the state's legal department, at the suggestion of Governor Tener.

Costello Needs No Aid.

It was definitely learned today that Costello does not need aid. The citizens are able to care for any in distress having several warehouses of needful supplies and all the money needed. Some clothing for women and children will be required.

Great inroads have been made into the mass of tangled debris. A steam log roller at work all yesterday along the tracks of the Buffalo & Susquehanna railroad, whose tracks lay through the middle of the wreckage cleared great spaces. Beneath one building three bodies were found. They were those of a mother, an infant and a child about 5 years old.

With daylight further inroads on the wreckage were started and indications are today that by the end of the week the railroad will be opened through to Costello enabling the carting away of useless wreckage.

No reports of any illness prevalent because of privations suffered have been made to the relief headquarters.

The state constabulary is effectively policing the section and through the vigilance of this organization eight arrests for petty thieving have been made, the accused being committed to the county jail at Coudersport for trial.

GIRL TELLS HOW SHE FORCED A MAN TO CHOP OFF HER LEG

Austin, Pa., Oct. 3.—Mary Blaitz, a mill worker, told the reporters in the hospital today how it feels to have a leg amputated with an axe. "I was busy at work," she said, "when suddenly there lurched through the wall one of the big pulp grinding stones of the mill. Rescuers found me later pinned beneath it. They tried to release me, but failed. The great stone was too big to move and I felt as if I should surely die there.

"'Get an axe and cut my leg off,' I told them. But no man would volunteer. 'Cut it off,' I pleaded. 'You can stand it if I can.'

"I looked up and saw Joe Vonarge, a friend of mine. 'You do it, Joe, for me,' I pleaded. I was in awful pain and nothing could be worse torture than what I was enduring. 'I—I can't do that, Mary,' he said.

"I asked a big man back of him to do it. He picked up the axe. By the lantern light I saw the descending blade glisten. I think he chopped it four or five times before they could pry me loose."

At the hospital Dr. Ashcraft said that the stump had been dressed skillfully and that the plucky girl would recover.

BREAKING OF GREAT DAM REMINDER OF JOHNSTOWN

Austin, Pa., Oct. 2.—Austin, a town of 2,200 residents, in the northern part of the state, was swept out of existence Saturday and about 200 of its people were killed by a flood which followed the breaking of the Bayless Pulp and Paper Co.'s dam, a mile and a half north of the town. Almost 500,000,000 gallons of water rushed over the place in a wall 10 feet high, wrecking every structure in its path.

Gear that the towns of Costello and Wharton, also in the path of the flod, had been destroyed, was expressed by those familiar with the topography of the country. But later it was learned that Wharton is safe, little damage was done there. Costello, which was a settlement of about 35 or 40 houses, was almost completely wiped out, only half a dozen houses being left standing.

Similar to Johnstown Flood.

The catastrophe paralleled in many respects the destruction by flood of Johnstown, Pa., in 1889, in which more than 2,00 lives were lost. The extent of the loss of life and the destruction of property cannot be known for several days. The property loss will be several millions of dollars.

Within an hour of the first general knowledge of the calamity special trains bearing physicians, nurses and food supplies were on the way to the scene. Hundreds of automobiles bearing rescuers also toiled over the rough and tortoous mountain roads to lend aid.

The food supplies of the town were destroyed and immediate aid to survivors was urgent. Hundreds of those who escaped were seriously injured in the collapse of their homes and the panic of rush for safety.

Huge Lake Whelmed Johnstown in 1889

The Johnstown flood, which is recalled by the Austin disaster, occurred on the afternoon of May 31, 1889, and 2,142 lives were lost and property damaged to the extent of more than nine and a half million dollars.

The Johnstown flood followed a series of heavy rains, which caused the breaking of a dam across the south branch of the Conemaugh river, 18 miles above the city. The break released the water of Conemaugh Lake, which was two and a half miles long and one and a half miles wide, and in places 100 feet deep. This great volume of water swept down the narrow valley at terrific speed, covering the 18 miles between the dam and Johnstown in seven minutes.

Although the people of Johnstown had been warned beforehand that the dam might break, they paid little heed, and when they heard the roar of the oncoming water and realized what it was they had not time to escape.

A railroad bridge just south of the town formed a barrier against the forward rush of the flood and caused the waters to spread further up the sides of the valley, trapping even those who had attempted to flee.

Johnstown and the surrounding villages were engulfed and their inhabitants were drowned by hundreds. To add to the horror, debris which had been caught by the railroad bridge took fire, and the flames took the lives of many who had been spared by the water.

A railroad train which was crossing the bride at the time was hurled from the rails and buried in the swirling sands. It was not until the fall of 1897 that workmen, while excavating for a building, came upon the engine of the lost train four feet deep under the streets of Johnstown.

In the valley between the dam and Johnstown stood the villages of South Fork, Mineral Point, Conemaugh and Woodvale. On Decoration day, 1889, there were approximately 40,000 people in these towns. The following day Mineral Point was entirely wiped out, with not a house left standing. Neither was there a building left standing in Conemaugh, and as to Woodvale there has been a dispute ever since the flood as to where the village really stood.

Rev. D. J. Beale, a Johnstown survivor, told of the flood as follows:

"At 10 minutes after 4 the great avalanche rushed upon us. I heard a sound as of an approaching railroad train, and all at once the mighty torrent struck our house. I fled with my family to the second floor, but the water was there before we were. We went on to the attic, and had no sooner got there than a man was washed through a window beside me. 'Who are you?' I cried. He tried to say his name, but could only shout Woodvale. He had been carried a mile and a quarter by the waters.

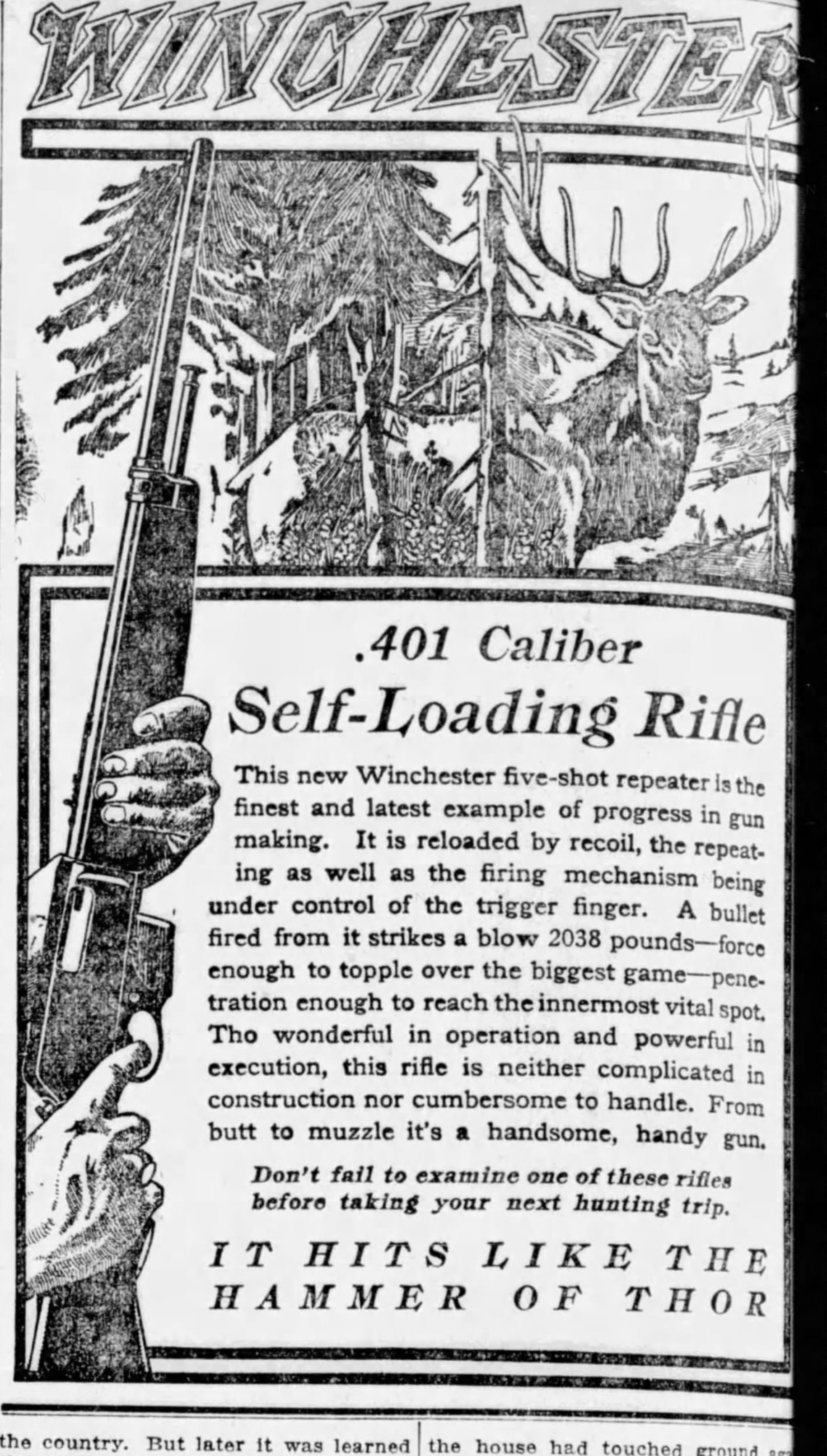
"We mounted to the roof. Hundreds of houses were dashing past us. Finally our house left its foundation and we were carried away in the midst of a raging sea. The next morning the house had touched ground ag and we were safe. We then busi ourselves in caring for the maim and the dying."

Aid was sent to the survivors fr all states of the Union and from ma foreign countries. The contributio totalled nearly $3,000,000.

Johnstown was at once rebuilt a has grown rapidly. In its cemete there are 800 graves of unidentifi victims of the flood.

GRIEF KILLS AMISH BISHOP

Bellefontaine, O ct. 3.—Rev. Jonas Yoder, 77, bishop of the Amish church, died yesterday from grief. Mrs. Yoder died 12 years ago and friends say Yoder never recovered from the shock.



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Don't fail to examine one of these rifles before taking your next hunting trip.

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